INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 69. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 21 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

A. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Mar.	CHINA		7,552
24 „	RANPURA		16 601
31 „	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,050
14 „	RAZMAK@		10,502
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,538
12 „	MOREA*		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA *		10 986
16 „	MANTUA		10,946
23 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 „	MOREA		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 „	MANTUA		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	SANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,461
14th June	MANORA	7,783

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia,
31st March	† KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th April	† ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKONDA	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
21st „	xELLORA	Mombassa.
21st „	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
24th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26thMar.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th „	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

(REDUCED FARES.)

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months from the date of departure from Bombay per s. s. "Ellora" sailing hence on 21st March and subsequent sailings for Rs. 500/- only, apply for particulars to the undersigned:—

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 March
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	22 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	28th „	9th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	12 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	14 May
Bingo Maru ..	6047	6th May	20th „
Keiyo Maru ..	6550	12th „	25th „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	17th „	29th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th Jun

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen"

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ „
Foreign Rs. 7/- „

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kharian (dist.)	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs.	23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent., from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE. General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,0 0
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN [illegible]SAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to yo[illegible] when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among NDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,62,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. for sale of our factory silk and woollen dresses, hosiery, etc. RAI BAHADUR KNITTING WORKS, Ludhiana.
A R794

GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, AND MATRICULATES after 10 to 12 months training, you can have an independent, assured career; better than precarious, slavish jobs. 2 As. stamps for the new prospectus. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORING Santa Cruz, Bombay.
A R 789.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Punjab, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—A COMPETENT OVERSEER for eight months. Maximum salary Rs. 100/- a month, salary according to qualifications. Only competent men conversant with Reinforced concrete work, with copies of testimonials, need apply, before 25th March 1928. GHULAM MOHAMED KHAN, M. A., B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, NANDED (N. G. S. Ry.)
A 30113

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R688

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR HIGH CLASS "Vegetable and Flower Seeds" ask M. N. KHAN, Seeds Merchant, Purani Mandir, AJMER.
T R797

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW YEAR'S TEJIMANDI GUIDE BOOK—of 1985.—Edited by Tripathi, Astrologer, Price Annas 11 each, post free, certainly abtain this valuable book for making big money. Otherwise—after sold, will be await. Apply sharp with payable in advance. No V.P. TEJIMANDI, ROL, MARWAR.
T R795

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—14 H.P. STANDARD CAR Touring five-seater. Apply L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R 798

SPORTS COATS
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8|14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6 per yard 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat etc. Re. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKHI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft double cuffs Rs. 3|4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

FOR SALE at Nasik, a PLOT No. 706, measuring 12 acres on Gangapur Road and adjoining the road. Most suitable for bungalows and sanatorium. Apply to ROSHANALLY BADRUDDIN, Nasik.
C R 788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 31st March, 1928. for the supply of 3000 hard wood broad gauge Sleepers and 105 teakwood crossing sleepers. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the tenders. For further particulars and tender forms apply during office hours to
E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
30125

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR LARVACIDE, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Larvacide and aceto arsenite of copper during the year commencing the 1st April, 1928, are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto noon on Saturday March, 31st.

For further particulars and tender forms apply during Office hours to
E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
30137

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of land at the Junction of Hornby Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road, adjoining the Agiary together with the ground and three upper floor premises standing thereon fetching when fully occupied a rent of Rs. 658|- per month. The plot abuts on three roads and admeasures about 394 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Hornby Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000|- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.
N 30101

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OFFERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED either for the outright purchase or in the alternative for taking on lease for a period of 999 years the Municipal plot of Land at the junction of Mint Road and the new 80 ft. main avenue to be known as Sir P. M. Mehta Road and opposite the Fort Market and the Mint. The plot admeasures 721 sq. yards. Offers superscribed "Offer for Municipal plot of land at Mint Road" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner quoting the rate in rupees per sq. yard accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000|- in cash or Government Securities will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on or before 31st March, 1928. If let on lease rent will be payable at 6 per cent. on the value of the land.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Particulars with copies of plans can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works,
Bombay Municipality.
30100

FOREST DEPARTMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH ROOT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Kuth (Costus) root, comprising (i) the stock at present in hand at the Forest Department godowns at Baramula, Kashmir, amounting to approximately 7,500 maunds and (ii) the collections to be made during the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930 which are expected to amount to from 3,000 to 4,000 maunds per annum.

A detailed notice calling for tenders, giving the main conditions of the contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Jammu and Kashmir,
Jammu, N.W.R.

Tenders will be received not later than the 30th April 1928.

H. L. WRIGHT, I.F.S.,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Jammu and Kashmir.
30134

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY CHEETAL AND HOG DEER.

FOR TURNING LOOSE in the Gajner Preserves 100 Cheetal (Spotted Deer) and 20 Hog Deer (Para).

2 Any contractor seriously desirous of undertaking the supply must give references, and quote rates per Cheetal and Hog Deer delivered at the Railway Station Gajner (Bikaner State Railway), 19 miles South-West from Lallgarh Junction Bikaner.

3 The contractor must also intimate locality from where he will supply the Deer and date by which he will deliver same.

4 Cheetal supplied must be in proportion of not less than 8 Hinds to 1 Stag and Hog Deer 4 female to 1 male Hog Deer.

5 Reasonably good, but no fancy, prices will be paid.

6 A good contractor working on a big scale will find it worth his while to come by previous appointment and see the undersigned at Bikaner, but no expenses will be paid.

7 Apply immediately to the Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Bikaner, Rajputana.
30143

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 1,000 brass of fine sand from Juhu will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One only for each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th March, 1928.
30141.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 9-30 A.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND WITH EDIFICE SITUATE AT VATSARAJ LANE AND LUXMINARAYAN LANE MATUNGA, (G. I. P.).

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas Dwarkadas & Co., Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas and others, Trustees of Dwarkadas Ranchhoddas, deceased, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1928, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1930 Square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less situate at Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga, in the town and Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay being partially of Pension and Tax Tenure and partially of Foras Tenure (The cess in respect of the whole land is believed to have been redeemed) and which said piece or parcel of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 546 Matunga Division with the edifice standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward "F", No. 7543 (5), Street Nos. 1110 D and 1110 E.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Soonderdas Dwarkadas & Co. Attorneys for the Trustees at their office at 41, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day Extra Show at 4 p.m.

FOR NOVROZ HOLIDAY.

FAY COMPTON

In the fine story of a little slum girl who blossomed into a film star

LONDON LOVE

And the Special Film of
THE CONVERSION OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

Miss MILLER

to HINDUISM.

NEXT SATURDAY.

REGINALD DENNY

In the hilarious tale of a happy-go-lucky millionaire who told a speed cop a lie and got an adopted baby, a bawling out and a bride!

THAT'S MY DADDY

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD).
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S JEWEL PRODUCTION

"THE FATAL GARLAND"

Adopted from a famous Bengalee Novel Written by SHRIMATI SUVARNA KUMARI
Dr. Ravindranath Tagore's sister
Scenario by Mr. HAYRAT and Miss SUNA IRANI
Directed by Mr. MISRA, B.A.
FEATURING
Miss ERMELINE, Miss PUTLI and Mr. VAKIL.
PLEASE NOTE

This picture presents a most thrilling story of love affairs and the dangerous consequences—when the love is changed into hatred. Gorgeous settings, War scenes of this beautiful photo-play will surprise you.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

COME ONE COME ALL &c

EDDIE POLO

IN

"THE OWL"

is continued for the second Week
Don't Complain if you DON'T COME
NEXT WEEK! NEXT SATURDAY

"THE LADY OF THE HAREM"
Special for I'd Week.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INST., AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT PRINCESS CHAMBERS, WODEHOUSE ROAD OPP. POST OFFICE. MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable made-to-order seasonwood furniture, of the latest design rich glass and porcelain ware, best make plated ware, carpets, water colours and engravings, and His Master's Voice phonograph with records English ice box, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, roll top writing tables book cases, blackwood open carved furniture dining table and chairs, side boards, teapoys, brass ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stand, garden benches and tables, old china bath tubs, etc., etc.

The property of Commander M. P. Cooper, R. I. M.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science
AND HIS COMPANY OF
TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.
HEADED BY
Miss EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY AT 6 P.M.
Booking at Rose and Co .up to 5-30 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre..

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Present

DAME CLARA BUTT

IN A

POPULAR CONCERT

AT
POPULAR PRICES.
At the Piano Mr. A. Holland
Reserved Seats Rs. 5-12.

Booking at Rose and Co.
After 5 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Paramount Nautical Extravaganza:—

'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'

Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—

WALLACE BEERY

The Firstwhile Villain and Tragedian

AND

RAYMOND HATTON

One of the Screen's finest Character-actors,
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE BIGGEST CIRCUS DRAMA OF THE AGE.

THE DEVIL'S CIRCUS

FEATURING

NORMA SHEARER

A great Film Depicting the Sorrows and Tragedy lurking behind the gay glitter and gaiety of CIRCUS LIFE!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
has become during this week the rendezvous of Cinema Fans, Artists, and People of Society
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

"VEERANGANA"

A faithful portrayal of the Prestine Glory of India.

Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
To-day Extra Show at 3 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED QUIET—DECLINED ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 20 TO 15 POINTS LOWER—

New York, Mar. 19.

After some bullish activities, to-day the market ruled rather quiet on reaction theory. Prices opened quiet at a decline of 8 points and swung within a narrow range. Later on reports of improved weather conditions with prospects of no rain in Eastern Belt influenced considerable liquidation which depressed prices some 22 points below last closing rates of Saturday. The market ruled steady at the decline and rallied a little before close. Futures registered a net decline of 20 to 15 points. Middling American spot prices declined 20 points to 19.45c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 15 to 16 points. Spot prices declined 15 points to 19.05c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTATIONS.

New York, Mar. 19.

Previous Close 19.06.
10 A.M. 18.98—.08 opening.
10-54 A.M. 18.99—.07 highest
11 A.M. 18.97—.09
12 Noon 18.96—.10
1-36 P.M. 18.84—.22 lowest
3 P.M. 18.88—.18 close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley nd Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—"Long liquidation."

Reuter:—"Market easier on absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and selling on the reaction theory."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 19.

May	19.03—.20
July	18.88—.18
October	18.62—.15
December	18.57—.16
January	18.54—.16
Middling Spot	19.45—.20

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 19-3-28	7215000	11498000
,, Yesterday do	15000	45000
Exports to date do	5402000	8407000
Stock at Ports 16-3-28	1887000	2616000
,, Interior Towns do	916000	1097000
,, Liverpool 16-3-28	839000	1491000
Visible Supply 16-3-28	4793000	6551000
Quantity in Sight do	12108000	16417000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 19.

May	18.69—.16
July	18.50—.15
Middling Spot	19.05—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 19.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—

May	19.13
July	18.97
October	18.66

New York. Noon Call.—

May	19.13
July	18.96
October	18.65

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

May	18.76
July	18.56
October	18.26

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 16-11|16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 19

Demand Bills 487 81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—

C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt., 14|3.
Oct|Dec. per cwt, 14|4-1|2.

C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept. per cwt, 14|4.

C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-3|4.

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 8,000 BALES—FUTURES 6 TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point but ruled easy on long liquidation, particularly for near months on reports of favourable weather. Prices recorded a decline of 6 to 4 points in futures. Good spot demand continues and sales amounted 8,000 bales. Middling American spot prices improved 3 points to 10.96d per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. Heavy long liquidation depressed Egyptian futures by 28 to 33 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 19th inst.

(1) "Eastern belt moderate rains on Saturday. No precipitation on Sunday. Entire belt generally fair."
(2) "Some liquidation of near positions."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Decline owing to the reaction theory. Speculators are acting cautiously. The South is offering more freely. Whilst chances favour a moderate decline, any serious fall is unlikely."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co's Report:—Although present weather conditions may yet improve, it seems that initial conditions are unsatisfactory compared with 1926. The drought in the Western Belt has been persistent. In Central Belt, though in some sections, farm work has advanced, it seems that greater portion will be delayed by recent heavy rains.

Latest cable advices state that a fairly large outstanding "short" interest still remains to be covered. Whilst becoming too enthusiastic on "Bear" side, it must be borne in mind that unless the crop prospects seem brighter no hedge selling will so soon come into the market and there will be a scarcity of contracts just as last year.

We continue to favour purchases now and on further set-backs.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Improved weather in Eastern Belt."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

	Opening	Closing
March	10.45	10.39—.06
April	.....	10.29—.06
May	10.25	10.23—.06
June	.....	10.16—.08
July	10.14	10.11—.06
August	.....	10.02—.07
September	.....	9.93—.06
October	9.87	9.84—.05
November	.....	9.78—.05
December	.....	9.79—.05
January	9.81	9.76—.05
February	.....	9.75—.04
March	.....	9.73—.04
Middling Spot	.....	10.96 pl.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.10
Scinde, Fine	8.30
Scinde, Superfine	8.50
Bengal, Good	7.90
Bengal, Fully Good	8.10
Bengal, Fine	8.30
Oomra, Good	8.55
Oomra, Fully Good	8.80
Oomra, Fine	9.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.55
Broach, Fine	9.80
Broach, Superfine	10.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

March	19.48—.27
April	19.28—.28
May	19.28—.28
June	19.23—.18
July	19.38—.29
August	19.38—.29
September	19.07—.29
October	19.39—.33
November	19.39—.33
December	19.37—.32
January	19.27—.27
February	19.25—.27
March	19.22—.27
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.00—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar 19

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot 1|1-1|8 sellers. lb.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—LIVERPOOL CABLES HIGHER—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Following a decline of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 370|4 and declined to Rs 369|8 on scattered liquidation. Later on prices steadied and with a small business were quoted as under at 4-30 p.m.—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl|May	370|8
,, ,, July|Apl	374
,, Bengal March	311
,, ,, May	311
Fine M.G. Oomra March	343|8
,, ,, ,, May	341|4

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

In sympathy with higher Liverpool at a rise of 1 point, the local market opened at Rs. 371|12 and improved to Rs. 372|8. At this level exporters sold and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F..G.M.G. Broach Apl|May	371|12
,, ,, July|Aug	375|8
,, Bengal, March	313
,, ,, May	314
Fine M.G. Oomra March	344|8
,, ,, ,, May	342

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

March	224.00—2.40
June	230.70—1.70
September	233.60—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 20.

Bengal 313 March.
Bengal 312 May.
Broach 370 A.-M.
Broach 374 J.-A.
Umra 344 March.
Umra 341 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	336	329	322	315	307
S. P.	334	327	320	313	305
Rajputana	336	329	322	315	307
P. A.	—	426	419	412	—
Umra No. 3	360	353	346	336	—
C. P. No. 1	385	378	371	361	—
C. P. No. 2	373	366	359	349	—
Khandesh	—	348	338	328	—
Muthia	—	—	331	321	311

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Vardhman Bros., Jalna, 341.
100 Vardhman Bros., Akola, 351.
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas, Amalner, 305.
200 Japan T. & Co., Muglai, 327.
300 Japan T. & Co., Hingoli, 328|329.
200 Japan T. & Co., Vambori, 326|327.
200 Currimbhai, Ujjain, 362|365.
100 Toyo Mankwa, Sahada, 320.
200 Toyo Mankwa, Shenabad, 323|325.
100 Petit Mill, Nagpur, 375.
100 Langli & Co., Sangli, 403.
100 Langli & Co., Adoni, 390.
200 E. Spinner & Co., Muthia, 281|285.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Khandesh, 322.
100 A. Damodar, Manmar, 305.

To-morrow (Wednesday) Ready Market close.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-prssed Bales.

	2 Days.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	601	254,875	304,404
Central India	989	240,271	248,395
Barsi & Nagar	1,212	237,082	177,829
Hyderabad-Gaorani	422	94,410	61,783
Berar	3,022	520,321	509,363
Central Provinces	1,138	228,214	208,372
Total Oomras	7,334	1,575,173	1,510,146
Dholera	346	85,371	101,328
N.-W. Provinces	118	61,663	53,321
Rajputana	222	33,885	35,249
Sind-Punjab	471	126,795	99,331
Broach	2,001	22,518	39,003
Coompta & Dharwar	128	7,059	32,387
Westerns-Northerns		4,287	12,845
Coconada			395
Tumefelly and Cambodia	5	8,816	4,723
Persian		3,727	3,373
American		24,300	101,047
Egyptian & African	400	16,430	27,060
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	51
Total		11,075 1,970,090	2,024,289

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th March

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,393	392,310	193,772
Japan & China	8,500	560,965	966,991
Coast Ports	25	16,160	9,242
Up-country by Rail		54,181	58,825
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,837	63,028
Total		12,918 1,041,456	1,296,859

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Gold Ready	21 9 0
Chaitra	21 7 3
Vaishakh	21 7 0
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 3
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60 3 0
London Ready	26-1|2
Forward	26-5|16
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 1
Closing	2 7 1
New York Cent	57 11 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Chaitra	60|3	60|3	60|2	60|2
Vaishakh	60|	60|1	60|	60|

London Tone of Silver:—
Quiet. India and China bought. Buyers satisved.

Silver double options:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chaitra	0 8 0
Vaishakh	1 0 0

Gold double options:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chaitra	0 0 6
Vaishakh	0 1 3

Central Bank Bar Rates:—
10 tolas Bar at Rs. 21|11 per tola.
5 tolas Bar at Rs. 21|12 per tola.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 20.

U. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1-5 31-32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1/6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 April.

NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274..
Banks Buying T T 272-1/2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 267-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 174-1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.88-1|8 19th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-1|8 20th inst.
London|Japan 1|11-1|8 19th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 19th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 19th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 19th inst.
London|Italy 92.40 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.
Gold 19th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 17th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 19th inst. 26-1|2; 17th inst. 26-7|16.
Silver London Forward 19th inst. 26-5|16; 17th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 19th inst. 57-3|4 17th inst. 57-11|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th inst. 4-5|32 per cent; 17th inst. 4-5|32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 19th inst. 4-5|32 per cent; 17 inst. 4-5|32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.	Delivery Contract March.
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325	315	+5
Bengal FG.	315	310	
Sindh|Punjab Fine	325	315	
Sindh|Punjab FG.	315	310	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	327/72	320/63	
Nagpur Fine	370/71	360/63	+25
Ytotmal Fine	360/62	353/55	
Arvi Fine	360/62	353/55	+13
Amraoti Fine	353/55	335/38	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350	323/25	—3
Mulkapur Fine	340	320/22	
Khandesh Fine	330/33	312/15	—13
Muthia Fine		310	
Muthia FG.			—13
Nanded|Purna FG. GS.	380/85		
Purna FG. GS.	350	330	
Parbhani|Sailu FG. GS.		330	
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360/60	335/38	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	343/45	330/32	
Broach FG.			+17/8
Broach Fine			
Westerns MG.	385/90	350	
Westerns HG.			
Combodia	465		
Miraj|Sangli	400		
Compta Good	405		
Dhollera			
Kadi. Viramgam			

STOCKS AND SHARES

FURTHER WEAKNESS IN MILL SHARES

CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION IN SHIPPING.

Bombay, March 20.

Cotton mill shares opened easy at a decline of about Re. 1|4 to Rs. 2|8 and developed into weakness on increased selling pressure from Bear operators. There was absence of buying and prices gave way and closed with a poor undertone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section shipping shares suffered acute decline on considerable liquidation. Alcock was also quiet in the absence of support. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled rather steady. Cement shares did not show any change. There was scattered selling in Tram shares by disappointed bulls who looked for a better dividend. It is rumoured that the unexpected decline in shipping shares was due to selling out of a large number of shares which were mortgaged. The market closed one hour earlier in honour of the death of a Broker-Member of the Stock Exchange. The market will remain closed to-morrow being "Jamshedi Navroz". Trading for May Settlement will commence from Thursday the 22nd instant.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 940, Rs. 938|12, Rs. 940; Closed Rs. 936|4.
Fazal Rs. 877|8; Closed Rs. 873|12.
Century Rs. 452|8; Closed Rs. 445|-.
Pearl Rs. 596|4; Closed Rs. 592|8.
Kohinoor ex-dividend Closed at Rs. 257|8.
Tata L. Def. Rs. 325, Rs. 321|14, Rs. 323|-; Closed Rs. 322|8.
Tata Hydros Rs. 1,167|8, Rs. 1,166|4.
B. Steams Rs. 292|8, Rs. 286|4, Rs. 288|12.
Scindia declined Re. 1|3 at Rs. 18.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled easy on short selling.

COTTON

Bombay, March 20.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	400
100	Alliance	30
50	Alcock	4
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	936|4
250	Bradbury	260
100	Century	445
100	Colaba Land	131|4
500	Central India P.	513|12
100	Coorla	172|8
100	Crescent	133|12
250	Currim.	260
500	David	260
250	Dawn	645
200	Edward Sassoon	110
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/14/6
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	873|12
50	Finlay	137|8
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	131|4
100	Indian Bleaching	317 8
100	Indore Malwa	366|4
100	Jamshed Mfg	477|8
300	Kastoorchand	23|8
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	257|8
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6850
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000	Morarji	2028
500	Mathurdas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	85
1000	Morarji	2030
200	New Great	292|8
10	New City	115
270	Pahaney	286|4
200	Pearl	592|8
100	Phoenix	420
250	Simplex	193|12
1000	Sholapur	7850
50	Swan	198|12
100	Swadesh	511|4
500	Tata Mill	75
500	Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1450
125	Imperial	350
50	India	90|3
25	Baroda	91
25	Central	25|8
25	Eastern	94
£12 1/2	National Bank	250

RAILWAYS.

500	Ali Pranlej	8 5
	Amritsar Patti	1 8
1/4	Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90|12
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Bagkirhat Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78|8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88|8
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	121|4
100	Andhra Valley	772 8
100	Alcock	3|1|4
125	B. Burma	8|6|4
10	B. Burma No. 1	362|3
10	Br. India Insurance	8|8
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet	4|11
100	B. Tramway	155 10
50	B. Tramway	68|8
200	Bombay Steam	288|12
50	Bombay Telephone	48|8
10	Bundi Cement	2|1|4
250	Indian Cements	8 0
10	Central India Mining	12
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|4
do 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	248|12
160	Katni Deferred	872|8
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2225
10	Punjab P. Cement	15|14
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10	Shivrajpur	42|8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	38|4
20	Tata Iron 1st Defd.	322|4
20	Tata Iron 1st Defd.	137
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	98|4
1060	Tata Hydro	1106|4
100	Tata Oil	40
100	Tata Power Ord.	500
100	Tata Power Pref.	920

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 20.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
2 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 102|4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-3.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1971 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1933-48 Rs. 101/14
Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper. Rs. 75-6-6 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 20.

3 to 6 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Money Market:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 19.

T T Berlin on London 20.40-1|8.
T. T Amsterdam on London 12.12-1|2
T T Brussels on London 35.92.
T T Madrid on London 29.00
T T Milan on London 92.39
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.62.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 19.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	26-1|2
Forward	26-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1|2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

215 Scindia Steam 18

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement 14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref. 98/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref. 1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. 1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref. 500
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. 485
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. 112

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

TEA GARDEN SHARES

STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India :—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

SOME INFLUENTIAL AGENT WANTED.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

RUBBER SITUATION.

STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

In the annual review of the rubber market for 1927, Messrs. Symington and Sinclair point out stocks, production and consumption as under:—

Visible Supply 31st December, 1927.—We have calculated this on the same basis as before, that is, we include only those points for which definite statistics are available.

	End 1926	End 1927
Singapore	21,500	21,750
Penang	5,000	4,050
United Kingdom— (In Public Warehouses)	51,250	66,200
U. S. A.—		
Manufacturers	61,200	80,900
Dealers	11,300	19,200
Continental Ports	2,000	3,500
Afloat	76,000	67,000
	228,250	262,600

Production, 1928—MALAYA—The Standard Production for the Restriction Year 1926-27 was not published till the 18th May, 1927, and in view of the many appeals known to have been made against re-assessments for the year 1927-28, we cannot expect an official announcement for some time yet and must make shift with the estimate most usually accepted in the market—viz., 310,000 tons for the Restriction Area.

	Tons.
Releases of 60 per cent. throughout the year will give	186,000
Add 60 per cent for November/December 1928 on an assessment increased by 30,000 tons for the year 1928-29	3,000
Penang and Singapore Islands	5,000
	194,000
To be exported against "Unused Coupons	2,000
Total	196,000

The "Unused Coupons" were reduced at the end of October, 1927, to 8,814 tons, which was believed to be almost as low as they could conveniently and practicably be brought, but with Restriction remaining at 60 per cent, it is possible they may be still further reduced.

That the now areas coming into bearing in 1928 should have little effect in preventing a reduction in the Standard Producion is borne out by the following figures of new planting printed in the F.M.S. Gazette (an official publication) for February 20th, 1925. The fighres are in respect of all estates exceeding 100 acres in area, both European and Asiatic owned, and cover the entire —Peninsula,—Straits Settlements, F.M.S. and Unfederated States with the exception of Kedah.

New Plantings in acres.

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
81,437	46,593	51,053	17,583	6,732

It is only the areas planted in 1922 which will be coming into bearing in 1928.

Ceylon.—Standard Production for the year 1927-28 is officially announced as 76,300 tons "subject to minor adjustments." 60 per cent. throughout will for the increased assessment which will automatically come into force during November/December, 1928. Unused Coupons in Ceylon at the end of the last restriction quarter were 7,558 tons and it is possible this figure may be further reduced by, say, 1,700 tons during the year. We therefore estimate Ceylon exports for 1928 at 50,000 tons.

Dutch East Indies.—The output of Rubber from this source is, as always, difficult to estimate, mainly owing to the uncertainty regarding Native output. The dry Rubber content of the Native Rubber shipments for the past four years has been approximately as follows:—

	Tons.
1924	53,000
1925	79,500
1926	79,500
1927	94,000

The striking point about these figures is that the production for 1926 showed no increases over 1925. This might be ascribed to two entirely different causes. It might well be that the fall in price in 1926 caused the Native producers and dealers in Native Rubber to hold back supplies in the hope of a better Market. Evidence in favour of this argument is that shipments fell off in the early months of 1926 and came forward in increasing quantities in the latter part of the year.

On the other hand one has to remember that during 1925 Malayan exports were severely restricted and the price was rising steadily month by month. The average rate of release for 1925 was 67 per cent., and the average price 2/11.309. Under these conditions the inducement to smuggle Rubber out of Malaya was very great.

During 1926 the average rate of release was 95 1/2 per cent, and the price which was consistently falling throughout the year, averaged only 1/11. 651. During 1926 Malaya was unable to produce the quanity for which export facilities were available, so that there was no Rubber to smuggle.

During 1927 with Restriction again more rigidly in force and with an average release of 64 per cent., smuggling has again come very much to the fore and has in fact given rise to very active measures on the part of the Straits Government to bring about its suppression.

We have given the facts as they appear to us and incline to the opinion that the increase in output for 1927 as against 1926 must, to some extent at any rate, be attributed to smuggling.

The Dutch Government undertook in the years 1924 to 1926 an extensive investigation of the Native Rubber cultivation and in the summary of this investigation published in the Dutch East Indies in January, 1927, a small increase in output for 1928 is prophesied with a progressive increase for the years 1929 to 1931. Much will depend upon the price and on the supply of labour available. We have allowed for a fairly liberal increase in Native output for 1928 which we estimate at 11,000 tons against 94,000 tons in 1927. W think this shoulsd fully cover both smuggled Rubber and natural increase.

Estate Rubber.—We have seen statistics from several sources giving the acreage of the yearly additions to the planted area of European Estates in the Dutch East Indies and they vary considerably but we think the greatest reliance can be placed on those published in the official report of the Netherland East Indies Central Bureau of Statistics for 1926. According to this authority new plantings were as follaws:—

1921	46,251 acres.
1922	29,907 ,,
1923	26,645 ,,
1924	43,846 ,,

It will be seen that the average acreage planted in 1922-23, which may be coming into bearing this year, is only 28,276 acres and the effect of tapping these areas should not be very material as they represent only about 2 1/2 per cent. on the total planted area which was estimated at the end of 1926 at 1,101, 805 acres. Further any increase should be largely offset by reduced output from the British owned estates. These are estimated to include about 25 per cent of all European estates in Dutch territory and we understand that the Directors ond Managing Agents of the principal groups, are exerting themselves to see that voluntary Restriction is carried out there, even more strictly this year than before. We put the Estate output for 1928 at 140,000 tons against 135,000 tons for 1927. Our estimate for the Dutch East Indies production in 1928 is therefore 140,000 tons Estate Rubber and 110,000 tons Native Rubber (dry equivalent) giving a total of 250,000 tons.

BRITISH OR DUTCH "SUPREMACY" IN THE RUBBER GROWING INDUSTRY.—One of the chief arguments used by anti-restrictionists is that the British, are losing their hold on the industry and letting it go to the Dutch. The ground on which these arguments are most commonly based is a comparison of Dutch shipments with Malayan shipments. Nothing is said about the British owned estates operating in the Dutch East Indies, though the British owned acreage is about 25 per cent. of the whole, neither is the British controlled Rubber in India, Burma, Sarawak, and British North Borneo taken into account. Leaving Brazilian and other wild Rubbers altogether out of the question, we calculate outputs for 1926 and 1927 to have been as shown in the table below, to which we have added an estimate for 1928. In our calculations we have allowed for Restriction on British owned areas in the D.E.I. to 64 per cent. in 1927 and 60 per cent. in 1928:—

	1926 Ton	1927 Ton	1928 Ton
Production of Plantation Grades			
From British controlled and owned areas	410,000	351,000	301,000
From Dutch controlled and owned areas	177,000	205,000	226,500
From French Indo China and others	13,000	15,500	16,500
Total	600,000	572,000	544,000
British Percentage	68 1/2	61 1/3	55 1/3
Dutch Percentage	29 1/2	35	41 3/4
Others Percentage	2	2 2/3	3

From the very introduction of Restriction the British interests concerned have understood quite clearly that Restriction might entail some temporary loss of ground, but there is no good reason for the actual loss being exaggerated.

Consumption, 1928.—U.S.A.—The tyre trade takes approximately 85 per cent. of total U.S.A. consumption, and, calculating on this figure, we arrive at a total total consumption for the U. S. A. in 1928 of 388,500 tons. With the use of a little less Reclaimed it seems likely we may reach a total figure of 390,000 tons, and this is the figure which we have adopted for our estimate on 17 page.

Canada.—The consumption of Rubber in Canada is steadily increasing. It is well known that many of the American tyre factories have branch factories in Canada with the object of obtaining Colonial preference for their tyres. Before the duty on imported tyres was imposed here many of the American factories found that the advertisement that their tyres were British made was good selling propaganda. In addition to this however the actual use of motors in Canada is advancing rapidly and there is an increasing field for Candian made tyres. Canada's 1927 consumption showed an increase of 6,500 tons over 1926 but we have estimated for an increase of only 3,500 tons this year and put Canada's consumption at 30,000 tons. We have seen estimates which place the figure considerably higher.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Since the introduction of the duty on imported tyres several foreign tyre manufacturers have built factories in this country and others are extending already existing factories. The Dunlop Company continues to increase its business steadaly and maintain its high standard of quality. The United Kingdom increased its consumption by 5,000 tons in 1927 over 1926, and we have estimated for an increase this year of a further 7,000 tons, giving a total of 52,000 tons.

GERMANY AND CENTRAL EUROPE.—The consumption in these countries increased very heavily last year, namely, from 25,000 tons in 1926 to 40,000 tons in 1927. There is room for a further very large expansion here as the use of motors in Germany is as yet only developed to a very slight extent. We have estimated for a further increase this year of only 5,000 tons, which we think is conservative.

FRANCE.—This country showed a decline last year against 1926, probably owing to the large Michelin firm doing considerable manufacturing abroad. This trend may continue and we have allowed for a decrease of 1,000 tons this year.

AUSTRALIA.—Consumption in Australia has been increasing steadily for the past two years. There is of course room for large development in motor transport in Australia as well as for the manufacture of other rubber goods. The North British Rubber Co., Ltd. in conjunction with the Dunlop Co. have recently established a factory for the manufacture of Rubber boots and shoes in Australia and one of the large American manufacturers has also built a tyre factory. We look for an increase of 3,000 tons in Australian consumption.

OTHER COUNTRIES.—Our estimates for other countries for no special comment. We have allowed for a further increase in Russia but this is pure guess-work Belgium shows a steadily increasing consumption as also does Japan.

Our estimate of the World's total consumption in 1928 works out at 625,000 tons.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment nominal £17 5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl|May shipment £17-12-6.
Linseed, La Platta, c.i.f. ton.—
Apl|May shipment Hull paid £15-8-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18-1-3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-1|2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £54.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3|4.
Conversion Loan £76-5|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-5|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3|4.
Consols £55-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-1|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-7|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment paid £9-1-3.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 19.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £235-1|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
April delivery sellers 28|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
May|Aug delivery sellers 29|4-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,485
Linseed	20,155
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	5,582
Gingellyseeds	2,789
Groundnuts	23,412
Castorseed	18,601
Rice	2,740
Myrabollams	7,934
Cottonseed	18,779
Mowraseed	1,354
Gram	3,792
Joowar	2,447
Barley	246
Bajree	1,816
Coal	1,335 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 or 3 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day and the prices record a rise of about an anna per cwt. Kanta in the local Market will remain inactive to-morrow being Amavasya.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|6 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Dogra" Rs. 9|4-1|2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 9|5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 9|5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June|July|Sept Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct|Dec. Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
February Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F B H.
March Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F. B. H.
June|July|Sept Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F B H.
Oct|Dec. Rs. 9|12 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated, 19th March 1928.

"New York cable Sugar old crop situation continues. Look very bullish understand keen demand from Europe far exceeds Cuban reserve."

Special Announcement

SUFFERING TO END

BY TAKING

"APPLEDOC"

The Sure Cure
Nature's New Fruit Laxative

Containing no animal matter

An elegant Laxative preparation with the flavour of fresh apples.

Ideal for men, women, children and invalids.

Put up in Pastilles as Crystallized Fruit. Mild, Harmless but Effective.

Shortly to be obtainable AT ALL CHEMISTS and STORES. Price **Re. 1**

Made only by :—

The National Chemical Holdings, Ltd.

Appleby House, 46, St. James's Place, LONDON, S. W. I.
Also to P. A. Slocombe, Managing Director :—
Room 350, Taj Mahal Hotel BOMBAY.

Jamshedi Naoroz Mubarak

PLEASE ACCEPT OUR HEART-FELT GREETINGS.

For our Parsi brethren we have prepared a large quantity of fresh and wholesome sweets and a visit to our shop will solve their gift problems. Some of our special preparations consist of

Vanilla Jalebi	Rose Sutarpheni
Malai Halwa	Malai Puff
Bengali Khaja	Mava Samosa
Malai Khaja	Mava Penda.

DAYARAM DAMODAR

for delicious & wholesome country sweets.

548, Chira Bazar, 'Phone :—24777.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 'Phone 41140.

Puzzle

The puzzle given below contains three words. By taking the letters in the order given below, words are formed meaning what is given opposite those numbers.

All solutions must contain all the words so formed.

All solutions must be sent addressed to The Puzzle Competition Manager, Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. They must be posted so as to reach or delivered at the Cinema on Friday the 23rd March 1928.

Solutions must be sent on this paper coupon only. One person may send any amount of solutions, but each one must be on a separate coupon.

Successful competitors will be given one free pass for the Id Holiday show of the Globe Cinema. The pass can be used for any of the shows on Id day only.

The receiving of solutions will be stopped at 9 a. m. on Friday morning the 23rd March.

The decision of the Puzzle Competition Manager, will be final in all matters.

No replies to any correspondence will be given.

Names of Successful Competitors will be published at the Cinema, on Saturday the 24th March; passes will be issued from that day.

Successful Competitors will also be given Globe Cinema Id Cards containing Islami Calendar for the next three months.

1,2,13, & 10	make	"listen"	"_____"
2,3,8,9 & 13	make	"garden seat"	"_____"
3,4,6,14,13 & 10	make	"observe"	"_____"
4,5,8,12,3 & 10	make	"go on board the ship"	"_____"
5,2,13 & 4	make	"a female animal"	"_____"
6,3 & 4	make	"raw metal"	"_____"
7,2,3 & 4	make	"money for going"	"_____"
8,12,3 & 10	make	"sound produced by a pet animal"	"_____"
9,5,2 & 13	make	"name of a great Persian poet"	"_____"
10,14,2,8,9 & 12	make	"holy place of the Mohamedans"	"_____"
11,1w,13 & 5	make	"give trouble"	"_____"
12, 3 & 5	make	"part of the hand"	"_____"
13,14,3 & 4	make	"what is not always found"	"_____"
14,8,13,12,1,2 & 5	make	"name of a great prophet"	"_____"

The whole therefore is "_____"

Name .....
Address .....

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Jamshed Nowroze (Parsi holiday): Banks closed.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Charity Boxing Tournament, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, 7th annual general meeting at the Secretariat, Fort, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Lady Wilson to preside.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Ramzan Id (Mahomedan Holiday): Banks closed.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting to honour Parsi World Cyclists, Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m., Hon. Sir C. Jehangir presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 26th March, 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

OFFICE PEONS AND HAMALS.

On Saturday last, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar addressed a gathering of about 150 office peons and hamals, who are conducting a night school for their own education. Mr. Mirajkar in his speech impressed upon the necessity of their own union for demanding better wages and shorter hours. It was decided to call another meeting to consider the proposal of forming a union.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 9, deaths 6; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 89. Total mortality this day last year was 82.

ABOLITION OF PADROADO.

A public meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. on the grounds of Thomas Baptista School, Papdy, Bassein to reaffirm the resolutions passed at previous general meetings for the abolition of the Padroado.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES.

In connection with the 61st anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, there will be held, under the auspices of the School of Religions, a conference of religious representatives at the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m., when Dr. Cliford Manshardt, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. A. A. A. Faizee, and Mr. N. R. Phatak, will address the gathering. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will preside.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING UNION.

Under the name of Bombay Engineering Union, Mr. Jhabvala has set a foot in Bombay another Union which will consist of Engineering workers in different establishments in Bombay.

B. P. HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, the death Anniversary of Chehatrapati Sree Sambhaji Maharaj, will be celebrated in the Brahmin Sabha Hall at Shankarwadi near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. The meeting will also protest against the externment of three Hindu Missionaries from Goa. Dr. N. D. Sawarkar, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Mr. S. S. Navare and others will speak.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tasmania Maru" will closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Saturday the 24th March 1928 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan".

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, and Thackersey House and the T. S. O.'s will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Saturday, the 24th March, 1928, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail closing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Order up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Workers and Peasants Party was held at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon Mr. Dhundiraj Thengdi presiding. Messages from the Moscow Peasants League, the British Communist Party and Mr. R. R. Bakhle, assistant secretary Trade Union Congress were read.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, General Secretary of the Party read the general report of the work done by the Party during the last year. The report contained information supplied by the several group leaders, namely Trade Union Congress, Proaganda and Peasants.

The report was a resume of the evolution of this Party. It was traced first to the formation of a Labour group in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It was resolved to have the programme accepted by the Congress. It also referred to Mr. S. Saklatvala's visit to India and the propaganda he incessantly carried on. Mention was made of the several trade unions that the Party members were mainly responsible for either starting or strengthening. The report also pointed out how the Party's representatives were able to influence the Delhi session of the Trade Union Congress. It was noted that Party members were able to do a good deal in influencing not only the National Congress and Trade Union Congress but some other Conferences like the Bombay Youths and Maharashtra Youths. The propaganda section of the report put on record the meetings held and the manifestoes issued by the Party. References were also made to the Spratt-Mirajkar iase and the conduct of the Party paper "Kranti."

Next the statement of Accounts was passed. It showed receipts to the extent of Rs. 2,527-12-3 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,418-5-6 having a balance of Rs. 109-6-9. Receipts side included a donation of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Thengdi and Rs. 110 which came as Saklatvala's purse money, and money collected on account of subscriptions, sales of "Kranti" and pamphlets. The expenditure side showed the expenses on account of vropaganda, office-keeping and conduct of the Party newspaper.

The meeting then confirmed a thesis by the executive as regards the programme and direction of work of the coming year.

The office-bearers were then elected. Mr. Thengdi was re-elected President; Mr. Ghate General Secretary; Mr. Joglekar, Trade Union group leader; Mr. Pendse, Congress Group leader; Mr. Parvate, Peasants' group leader; Mr. Mirajkar, Propaganda group leader; Mr. Spratt Youth group leader. Messrs. Nimbkar, J. B. Patel, Dange and Jhabvala were elected as other members of the executive. A proposal to create the office of a vice-President was not accepted by the Party.

Certain other questions like making efforts to co-ordinate similar parties in some of the other provinces of India and restarting the Party were also considered and the meeting came to a close.

MONOPOLIES

A correspondent writes:—

While our city fathers are setting a strong face against corruption and palm-greasing in all grades of municipal service, I would like to call their attention to a petty monopoly which obtains in the Crawford Market area with regard to the sale of pork. Under present conditions, the import of pork meat from Bandra is forbidden on sanitary grounds as such meat has been found to be infected with tuberculosis. This ordinance is, indeed, wise and wholesome, but it has led to a mischievous monopoly. Pork meat can be procured in the Crawford Market only from one of three stalls which are run by a single individual, who deals with you on the "take it or leave it" principle—and you have got to take what he gives you at his own sweet will or pleasure, and at any price he choose to fancy. Under the Municipal Act, the Commissioner has a discretion to grant licenses, under due safeguards, to any applicant, but he has developed his own fancy of turning down all such applications with a blank refusal, on grounds which are neither clear nor convincing. One applicant was told that there was no room in the Market area for any more stalls and when he undertook to have a stall elsewhere in the city at a place which the Superintendent of Markets stated was unobjectionable from any point of view, the application was shelved on the ground that such licenses have never been granted hitherto.

SHILOTRI BANK CLOSED

Over the signature of Prabhakar's Shilotri Managing Director of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. a notice to the effect that the Direction and Management of the Bank are satisfied that to conduct the institution any longer would be against public interest was put last evening at 4.30. The Bank's doors were accordingly closed.

Mr. Calian Dattatraya Vaidya a shareholder of Shilotri Bank made a petition to the High Court for winding up the Bank and it was directed that it should be heard in Chamber on Tuesday 17th April. The High Court yesterday gave an order that Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed provisional official liquidator of the said company.

THE INTREPID ADVENTURERS

PARSI CYCLISTS HONOURED

HISTORY MADE IN WORLD OF SPORTS

Yet another very warm and rousing reception was accorded to Messrs. Jal Bapasola, Adi Hakim and Rustum Bhumgara, the three Parsi World Cyclists, by the student community of the city of Bombay. At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Tuesday evening at the Brotherhood's premises, tributes of praise and congratulations were showered upon the three heroes who have, indeed, made history in the world of sports. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

THE INTREPID ADVENTURERS.

In his opening speech, Mr. Nariman expressed satisfaction at the fact that the three heroes were being honoured in a cosmopolitan city by a cosmopolitan gathering. There was every reason, he said, that the youth of the country should take legitimate pride in the marvellous achievements of the intrepid adventurers. (Applause). In the opinion of the speaker, there was no instance of heroism in modern history, that could favourably compare with the admirable feat of sportsmanship which the three globe cyclists had performed. These three Indian heroes, the speaker concluded, had shown to the world that in deeds of courage and adventure India was second to none. (Applause).

Mr. Meherali pointed out that the three world cyclists whom they were honouring were men to whom the youth of the country should look for impetus and inspiration. Mr. Bhat called the world-trotters the torch-bearers of that adventurous spirit which they were going to show to the World.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha remarked that the three great heroes had made history in the world of sports. The speaker was glad to find that India was producing a race with a spirit which was dauntless and which could not be crushed by the strongest imperialist power of the World.

Miss Bhesania paid a tribute of praise to the heroes on behalf of the women of Bombay. She hoped that the three adventurers would take part in politics and show that they were good politicians too.

After several other speakers had addressed the gathering the president called upon the Cyclists to relate some of their experiences in the parts of the World which they had visited.

OVERWHELMED.

Amidst deafening cheers, Mr. Bapasola, one of the three heroes, rose to respond to the enthusiastic welcome that had been accorded to them. He had no words in his vocabulary, he said, to express their gratitude to the people of Bombay who had so warmly and so often welcomed them. It was a mistake to suppose, he added, that he was the leader of the party. There was no notion of any leadership in their minds. In fact they all owed their success to one another. Amidst great rejoicings of the cosmopolitan gathering, Mr. Bapasola declared that they had undertaken the venture not as Parsis but as Indians. (Applause). Wherever they went they were given a very cordial welcome by their Indian brethren.

Messrs. Adi Hakim and Rustum Bhumgara addressed the gathering in Gujarati. Mr. Bharucha suggested that the three heroes should be elected as life members by the Students' Brotherhood and all other youths' institutions in the city. Appeals were then made to the youths of Bombay to subscribe their quota to the purse which was going to be presented to the three adventurers. After the heroes were profusely garlanded the proceedings came to a close.

MARWARI AGARWAL MAHASABHA

The third Session of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha will be held in Bombay on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant. This Session is expected to be sensational. The Sanatanist element is gathering all its strength to pit against the reformers. The pivot of the struggle will centre round the question of the widow remarriage. The reformers on the countrary are unperturbed and hope to carry the day in their favour. Looking so the representative character of their body, consisting of leaders like Raja Govindlalji, Seths Benl Prasad Dalmia, Balki Shenlalji Poddar, the Chairman of the Reception. Cofmittee Seth Narayanlalji Pitty, Babu Rameswardasji Birla. Jamnalalji Bajaj, Padamraj Jain, Basantilalji Murarka, Chiranjilalji Layalka, to mention only a few, the Conferenle will not lack the strength, and courage needed for reforf.

A large contingent of delegates have already arrived, and more are expected to arrive to-day from Calcutta, Allahabad, Amaracti and Jubbulpore.

AN APPEAL

The Propaganda Secetary of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha writes:—

"I earnestly appeal to all the Agarwal brothers to attend the forth coming session of Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha to be held in Bombay on 23rd inst at 1 p.m. and the following two days 24th at 12 p.m. and 25th at 12 p.m. in full force. viz. It is accepted on all hands that the Mahasabha has done immense good to the community. The necessity of preserving this premier institution is very great. Every Agarwal who has the good of the community at heart should realise the gravity of the situation. Anti-Mahasabha forces are at work to wreck this useful institution by all means fair or foul. The present attitude of the anti-Mahasabhaites leads us believe that they will return in large numbers to the Mahasabh not to capture and work it on constitutional lines but put every obsticle in the way of reforms and make it hot for reformers.

Contests are expected to be unusually hard in the life of Mahasabha. It is the struggle of life and death for it. Opportunity for the service of the community is unique. Every serious thinking Agarwal should respond to the call of the Mahasabha at this critical hour and save the situation. Local workers are discharging their duties against heavy odds with perfect calm and fortitude. They stand in great need of help from other workers all over the land to give an impetus to the tremendous work of social reform."

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE

The All-India Marwadi Agarwal Mahasabha will hold its annual Session at Madhavbaigh on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, under the Presidentship of Sjt Hanumanprasad Poddar of Gorakpur. On the opening day the sitting will commence at 1 p.m. and 12 p.m. on the 2nd and 3rd days.

JAMSHEDPUR RAIL MILLS

WORKERS RESORT TO STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 20.

Tatas' new Rail Finishing Mill workers had to resort to strike. The approached the superintendent for an increase of wages two months ago, but got no reply. The next higher official says that nothing can be done, that the Company's financial position is very bad, and that the men can see their own way. When the Mills were started 250 rails were finished per shift. Later the new men were told to increase the output and promised increased wages. The output was raised to 400 rails. No increments were given. But 50 per cent. hands were reduced all round. The output was further increased to 700 rails with a further assurance of increase. The management broke their promise. European straighteners used to get Rs. 15 a day finishing 300 rails per shift.

The present workers demand: (1) Rs. 4 a day for straighteners and cent per cent increase for all workers; (2) production bonus; (3) promotion of practical workers to foremen even if they do not know English; (4) abusive and filthy language to be totally stopped; and (5) housing arrangement and water to get better efficiency.

The workers are firm and peaceful.

SOVIET FOR COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

LONDON, March 19.

Geneva. Mr. Litvinoff referred to Mr. Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war and said the "Soviet delegation considers that it is entitled to count on the special support of the Government which is now publicly making proposals to prohibit war and the sincerity of its proposal could not be more convincingly confirmed than by adherence of its authors to the Soviet draft convention for complete disarmament."—Reuter.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the annual Parsi gathering will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Precious Cinema, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Lady Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir will preside. On behalf of the Bombay Weight-lifting Club, an address will be presented to the three world renowned cyclists, Messrs. Bapasola, Hakim and Bhumgara. There will be short speeches from Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal, A. P. Subedar, Noshir C. Bharucha, Gustad A. Taraporewalla, and Miss Freny F. Bhesania, followed by Gujerati songs, music readings, etc., from Shah-namah. Admission will be by tickets.

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

The statement for the year 1926-27 shows a total income of Rs. 5,83,308-4-0 and expenditure of Rs. 3,34,308-7-1.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION, BOMBAY.

Mr. G. Y. Chitnis, will deliver a public lecture at the premises of the South Indian Union, Bombay, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture will "Religion and Liberty."

The special commission on the Ceylon constitution will hold its public session in the committee room of the House of Lords on March 29th when representatives of the Ceylon Association in London will give evidence.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE

ABSENCE OF INDORE STATE OFFICIALS

A correspondent strongly protests against the glowing reports supplied by the press correspondents in regard to the Tukojirao-Miller marriage and says: "As a matter of fact no State officials of Indore were allowed to attend the wedding. The young Maharaja had sent a cable from Oxford asking the State officials to disassociate themselves from the wedding. In accordance with this order no State officer had been permitted to go Barwaha for the wedding. Even pensioners like Mr. Chotubhai Reshamwale were not allowed to attend the wedding. The Dewan, Cabinet members and European officers remained aloof while Sardars Bolia, Zenane, Malharao, Yadavrao and Tatia Saheb were conspicuous for their absence. The Dahnagar community was against the marriage from the very start of the romance and those participated would be dealt with by the community according to their usage and custom.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

G. I. P. PAREL WIN A POOR MATCH.

The G. I. P. Rly. Parel put up a very poor show when they beat the Briraji Young Team last evening by three goals to nil. The Briraji Team played well in the opening half and deserved to score, but they suffer from that general ailment this season, lack of finish. For most of the moiety they attacked the railway goal determinedly and Phipps and Veevers were fully extended. The railway forwards could not combine well and their efforts were only spasmodic raids.

They, however, lasted better than their opponents and in the second half were decidedly the better lot. Short passing was indulged in more freely and the first goal came soon after the interval. Even play followed for some time and then a scramble in front of the Briraji goal resulted in a second goal being scored from close quarters. These reverse seemed to have disheartened the goalie for when Fernandes, the railway left wing, sent in a soft one, he allowed it to hit the boards for the third goal.

G. I. P. Parel	3 goals.
Briraji Young Team.	Nil

Referees Messrs. Bhattacharajee and Wood.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gym. Vs. General Assoc. Kirkee.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
March shipment sellers 49|9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
March shipment sellers 49|-.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 52|9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May|June shipment sellers 53|-.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Metecrological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.901 inches .003 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.806 inches .001 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. .021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees 0.7 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.7 degrees 0.3 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m (previous day) 61 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

	March 20.
Previous Closing Rate	18.88
To-day's Opening Rate	19.15
Difference	plus .27
To-day's Closing Rate	19.33
Difference	plus .45

LIVERPOOL.

	March 20.
Previous Closing Rate	10.11
To-day's Opening Rate	10.06
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.20
Difference	plus .09

Ginning Report	1,27,78,000
Broach Expectation	377 0 0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

Goalpura, Davies, Calcutta.
Clan Malcolm, O'Bryne, Liverpool.
Tanjistan, Benstead, Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.

China, Browning, London.
Ellora, Davies, Mombassa.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Baker, Calcutta.
Bahadur, Gibson, Rangoon.
Marby, Houland, Bangkok.

LOADING.

March 20.

Steamer Kidderpore for China.
Steamer Bradford City for Hamburg.
Steamer Goalpara for Malabar Coast Ports and Karachi.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Goalpara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Malcolm:—The J F Coy's Clan Malcolm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Tanjistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Tanjistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, with a general cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer China, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's Extra Mail steamer Ellora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Marby:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Marby, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, March 20.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra. (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Pearl	10 14 0
Dextrine (Potato White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	18 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8 14 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 8 0
Soda Ash	3 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkge (French)	24 8 0
	Per lb.
Anifine Salt Electro	0 5 3
Antimony Salt	0 3 9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 1
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 0 7
Formal-de-hyde	0 2 3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.).

Muktsar, March 18.

Wheat Ready	4/2 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/3
Gram Ready	2/4 3/10
Gram Jeth	3/6/0
Barley Jeth	2/3/0
Barley Ready	2/2/6
Rapeseed Ready	6/ 6/8
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/0
Rapeseed Jeth	6/11/6
Cotton Ready	28/
Cotton Seeds Ready	4/

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1928.

THE RACIAL BAR.

The provisions of the Bill further to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, even as it has emerged from the Select Committee thereon, are disappointing in the extreme. The object of the Indian Territorial Force was to make it an effective second line of defence and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian Army. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to give this force the same training and other facilities as have been allowed to the Auxiliary Force composed entirely of European British subjects. But nothing like equality of status was given to the Territorial Force either at its inception in 1920 or at any time later. The Shea Committee recommended uniform liability for general military service for both the Indian Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force under identical conditions. But, despite the protest of Dr. B. S. Moonje and Messrs. K. C. Neogy and G. Sarvotham Rao, members of the Select Committee on the amending Bill, the majority of the Committee have still retained the old racial distinctions between the Auxiliary and the Territorial Forces, both in the extent of liliabity for service and of training. It seems, in short, that the recommendations of the Shea Committee will be as effectively ignored as are those of the Skeen Committee, and the creation of an Indian Citizen Army, officered by Indians, still remains a dream.

The Select Committee piously expresses the wish for rapid Indianisation of the Army. "We strongly urge," it says, "that the Governor-General-in-Council should take all possible steps to establish at once at least one urban unit in every Governor's province in order to provide reasonable facilities for enrolment to all persons wishing to join these units." The Committee also strongly desires "that the older Indian boys should have the same facilities for military training as the older Anglo-Indian boys now enjoy under the Auxiliary Force Act." It is remarkable that it does not give expression to these wishes in the shape of a legislative enactment. It approves of the Section in the Bill which says that the Governor-General-in-Council "may" constitute for any town or group of towns in a province one or more urban corps or units of the Indian Territorial Force and also "may" constitute "for any province" a University Corps. The mere permission given to the Governor-General-in-Council avails little. The "may" should have been changed into "shall" and the "any province" into "every province with a University." The only discretion to be given to the Governor-General-in-Council should have been to constitute one or more urban units, at least one being obligatory.

The most intriguing clause in the Bill is the one about classes of officers. provides for two classes of officers, "senior officers, holding Commissions granted by the Governor-General in the name o His Majesty with British designation of rank, and "junior officers, holding Commissions granted by the Governor-General with Indian designation of ranks." This may seem at the first blush quite an inoffensive clause, as it refers to distinctions among Indians themselves according to merit and seniority. It is surprising, however, that such distinctions a not made in the Auxiliary Force. It does not require much imagination to see that the distinction is only a pretext to let the majority of Indian officers vegetate as junior officers. It may even mean that many of the present officers of the Territorial Force who have received Honorary King's Commissions in pursuance of a solemn pledge of Government to maintain complete equality between the Territorial and Auxiliary officers, will lose their Honorary King's Commissions under the new clause. The clause will be a convenient pretext to circumvent that pledge. It is not necessary to scrutinise the other clauses of the Bill at this stage. The whole military policy of the Government is a huge scandal. As regards the present Bill, the Legislature should radically alter it if they can; if they cannot, they should fling it back on its sponsors and betake themselves to other ways of fostering martial spirit in the country.

AUTOCRACY EXPOSED.

The session of the Central Legislature will shortly come to a close. With the passage of the Finance Bill, the Treasury Bench think that their main work in the Legislature is over and the administration can continue its autocratic and irresponsible course without being troubled by the annoying and pestering attentions of the popular representatives with their speeches and shoals of interpellations. Even during the session the Government have shown how completely they flout public opinion. Successive defeats in the Assembly and the moral victory of the people even in the Council of State over the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission have made no impression whatsoever on the bureaucracy. Cuts can be promptly restored, public opinion can be openly and contemptuously flouted, so why should the agents of the British people in India who arrogate to themselves the right of being "trustees" for this country, bother what happens to their "wards"? The speeches of the popular leaders in the Assembly on the Finance Bill indicate how bitterly India resents the hypocrisy of the "trustees". Anglo-India in the person of Mr. Gavin reminded Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that on the ratio question some non-official European representatives were on the popular side. But there their co-operation with the Indian interests ends. On the vital question of genuine political advance, India finds ranged against her the custodians of British vested interests in this country, official and non-official, who can spurn popular wishes because they hope that the game of divide and rule can succeed even now in setting one set of Indians against another.

Throughout the session the attitude of Government, whether in regard to the reduction of taxation or to the question of Indianisation in the Army and the services, has been disclosed to be one of complete and contemptuous indifference to popular demands. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rightly observed, the Government's restoration of the cuts by certification and their power of veto were an illustration of the military powers which officialdom enjoys in a civil garb. Sir Basil Blackett in his swan song in the Assembly made a persuasive speech in which he talked of what Britain wants to do with regard to India, assuring the House that all that Britain was desirous of doing was "somehow or other to help India to advance on the road to self-government" and to make India "an economically strong and prosperous country." It is computed that the particular method the retiring Finance Member adopted through his preposterous and unjust ratio "reform" to make India "economically strong" is costing Indian business interests to the tune of many lakhs per week. The hollowness of the Blackettian hope that although during his regime he could not report that the "dawn" of prosperity was "at hand", his successor would be able to report that "the dawn had set" will be only too poignantly evident to Indian business interests. But, as Pundit Motilal Nehru had observed earlier in the debate, India could see easily and clearly now through the game of fooling her. He did well to quote from one of Lord Birkenhead's recent speeches to emphasize what British Imperial policy in regard to India was determined to be. "Unless we are content to sink into political and commercial insignificance," his lordship said, "the surrender of India would be an act not only of folly but of degenerate poltroonery." Unless India is prepared to show a united front to Britain as she is doing now and snatch her freedom from unwilling hands she will continue to remain in political and economic slavery.

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION

The frank, cogent and spirited speeches in the Assembly delivered by the nationalist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya have evidently become a nightmare to the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Delhi. So furious is he with the "extremist oratory lately delivered in the Assembly" and in particular with the speech on the Finance Bill by Lala Lajpat Rai that he makes to the Home Department of the Government of India a mischievous and ignoble suggestion. He recalls that "some years ago when people prosecuted for sedition adopted the plan of using the law courts as a platform for repeating their mischievous propaganda the authorities had to take steps to prevent the reporting of their utterances there" and he suggests that the Home Department should "take a leaf out of the High Court book." There is a confusion in his mind evidently between his beloved "authorities" and the High Court. He does not specify which High Court in India indulged in this grave encroachment upon public liberties by directing that statements before it should be shut out from public knowledge. Executive fiat is capable of doing anything in India in utter disregard of public liberties but it is too much to expect, although Anglo-India may find this very inconvenient, that High Courts of Justice will be willing to play up to bureaucratic caprice for political purposes. If the Home Department of the Government of India were so foolish as to accept this mischievous suggestion, it would be helping the cause of nationalist agitation very materially, indeed, and defeating the very purpose in view, the ignoble object of stifling the expression of independent and frank criticism of Government policy.

SILLY.

Mr. D. F. Mulla has been selected to fill the acting vacancy of Law Membership in the Governor-General's Council. Mr. Mulla is unknown to politics but, so long as the present system of Government continues, the presence of Indians in Executive Councils makes little difference to the country and, having regard strictly to his qualifications as Law Member and not as an exponent of Indian nationalism, no better choice could have been made. The "Pioneer" tried to sound the Bombay lgal luminary about the news of this appointment forecast some time ago in an A. P. message and ascertain from him whether it was correct. The manner of approach of the representative of the Allahabad journal must not have been pleasant because the "Pioneer" descants in its issue of the 19th instant under the caption "the 'mad' Mulla" on the "Prospective Law Member's rudeness" charging him with replying to a "most courteous inquiry in a most angry and abrupt fashion." The "Pioneer" in pointifical wrath announces that it "will not allow anyone even a prospective and temporary member of the Government of India to be rude to a member of its staff" and opines that the "possessor of such a mentality is obviously unfit to occupy high office." He does occupy it in spite of the "Pioneer's" embargo. The Allahabad journal only makes itself ridiculous by these silly outbursts.

"INDIAN" TERRITORIORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL.

POSTPONING INDIANISATION TO DOOMSDAY

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU K. DADACHANJI.

Since the appearance of my third article on the "Indian Territorial Farce Amending Bill' in the "Chronicle" some notable events have been witnessed in the Assembly. For instance, both the Bills for amending the Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Acts were referred to Select Committees of the Assembly for consideration and report by the 15th of this month. Further, the Assembly has deservedly consigned the so-called Indian Royal Navy Bill to the waste paper basket, and thus has saved India from naval enslavement and humiliation. Another notable event has been the agreement reached by the All-Parties' Conference for drafting a Swaraj-Constitution for India, based on full responsible Government which implies legislative and civil control over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force by the future Swaraj Parliament of India. Finally, the Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the decision of the Government of India—the Subordinate Branch of the British Government, (in its military aspect, the War Office,)—in connection with its final decision on the Skeen Committee's Report. The object of the said decision is the postponement of the so-called Indianization of the Army to doomsday.

Thus, after bringing the legislative tragi-comedy enacted in the uncongenial theatre of that sham and fraud of a legislative toy, miscalled "the Parliament of India at Delhi" to a climax, it seems a pity that the Assembly is going to plunge into an anti-climax, which will bring into its train national humiliation in connection with the two Army Bills now before the Assembly, for its final decision. The said Bills are: "(1) A Bill to Amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, and (2) a Bill to Amend the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, for certain purposes."

PROBLEM OF INDIANISATION OF I. T. F.

These two Bills, as I explained in my previous articles, propose to postpone Indianization of the Territorial Force to doomsday, and further to accentuate instead of removing racial distinctions between the Indian (including Anglo-Indian or non-European) and European members of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces. Let us first consider the problem of Indianization of the Territorial Force. What do we mean when we talk of Indianization? The reply is clear, namely, the problem of Indianization consists in equalization of ranks, privileges and status of the Indian officers with those of the British officers of the same rank; and, further, the problem consists in equalization of conditions of service for the rank and file of both Forces. Thus, in its nature the problem is double, and we shall have to consider it in both its aspects, whilst it will further be seen that equalization logically involves the removal of racial distinctions.

In the first place, we shall consider the question of Indianization of the Officers' Cadre of the Territorial Force, and contrast it with that of the Auxiliary Force. As I showed in the third article on the Indian Territorial Farce Amending Bill, Clause 4—S. 4 sub-divides the classes of officers in the I. T. F. into (a) Senior Officers, holding Commissions (i.e., Dominion Commissions) granted by the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty, with British designation of rank, and (b) Junior Officers, holding Commissions (i.e., Viceroy's Commissions) granted by the Governor-General, with Indian designation of rank.

LADDER OF MILITARY CAREER FOR EUROPEANS.

On the other hand, there is only one class of officers for the Auxiliary Force, holding Dominion Commissions only, so that an European in the A. F. can rise up the ladder of military career from Private to Officer-Commanding the Battalion as depicted in Table II; and with pluck and influence, he can mount the higher rungs of the ladder as General Officer Commanding a Brigade, a Division, an Army Corps, or even an Army.

HANDICAP AGAINST INDIANS.

On the other hand, as depicted in Table I, an Indian in the I. T. F. can rise up the ladder of military career from the rank of (1) Private to (2) Non-Commissioned Officer, as a Section Commander, up to (3) Viceroy's Commissioned Officer or Junior Officer, as a Platoon Commander, when he encounters an almost insurmountable obstacle in the form of a hurdle. So that, only if he is lucky he may be one of the four Senior Officers to jump over the hurdle to rung 4 of the ladder, and be one of the four Senior Officers of the I. T. F., and become one of the 4 Company Officers of the Battalion. Having reached rung 4 of the ladder, being an Indian, he must vegetate there for a lifetime, and never hope to rise higher, being considered an undesirable Untouchable Pariah by the Untouchable Sahibs of the "fifth caste" of the White Officers of the Indian Army.

TABLE I.

Legislation for postponing Indianization of Officer ranks of I. T. F. to doomsday.

The Indian Territorial Force Act Amendment Bill, 1928, Clause 4, (S. 4) grants Dominion Commissions to only 4 Company Officers, i.e., Senior Officers; and confiscates the Honorary King's Commissions with attached pay of rank, hitherto granted to 16 Platoon Commanders and 2 Supernumeraries, i.e., Junior Officers, and thus accentuates racial distinctions between Officers of the I. T. F. and the Auxiliary Force in which all Senior

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of The Day

Strange Coincidences.

The motion by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the Commons for a fresh inquiry into the Zinovieff letter scandal was, of course, defeated by a large majority, the Conservative benches mustering strong to vote it down. But the speech made by Mr. Baldwin opposing the motion makes the mystery regarding the circumstances in which the letter found its way in the British Press still deeper and is sure to leave an impression on the public mind that the Tories are anxious to hush up the whole business lest more disclosures damage their cause more effectively. It is curious that on the very day that he opposed Mr. MacDonald's motion, Mr. Baldwin met "for the first time" a patriotic British citizen "unconnected with office, politics, or conspiracy" who was ready to make a statement about the letter. This business man, Conrad Donald Imthurn refers in his statement to another friend also "unconnected with Government service". In fact the more "unconnected" they all are, the more mysterious their connections appears to be. There should be no mystery, however, about one cardinal fact to any unbiassed mind. The Zinovieff letter stunt was an impudent and shameless attempt to discredit the British Labour Party at a crucial time and like a boomerang it is now recoiling on its authors.

Severe Indictment.

Mr. Mardy Jones did well, after a personal and close observation during his recent Indian tour of the condition of Indian workers, to emphasize at the conference held in London by the Workers' Welfare League of India that the greatest indictment of British rule in this country was "the illiteracy of the masses, low wages and the terrible conditions under which the workers lived". The experience of the two other representatives of British Labour, Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, has been just the same. This illiteracy and low standard of wages and housing will not be abolished unless India makes a stupendous national effort to be mistress in her own house. The growth of a powerful Trade Union movement in India, which the Conference in London declared was urgently necessary, will help in accelerating the national movement. The voice of organised Labour is a potent factor, as Western countries have experienced, in securing real political advance.

The Great Moghul In London.

When the demand under the head "expenditure for the establishment of the Secretary of State for India" was under discussion in the Assembly, Mr. K. C. Roy in moving his motion for its reduction brought to light the very extensive and almost autocratic powers the great Moghul in London possesses in regulating the course of Indian administrative affairs. His interference is vexatious and even the Government of India smart under it. At the time of the Morley-Minto Reforms Mr. Gokhale accepted the position that the Secretary of State was the "ultimate Court of Appeal" but, as Mr. K. C. Roy did well to point out, with the advance in the direction of self-government, which officialdom claimed India had made, the control of the Secretary of State should have become considerably restricted. But after Montford Reforms his powers have been, on the contrary, exercised with greater vigour. Particularly in regard to military problems of India, his interference has worked in a markedly retrograde direction. This is a state of affairs which shows up in the most lucid manner the camouflage of "self-government" in India.

Bombay Purity League.

At a public meeting held in Bombay in connection with the anniversary celebration of the Prarthana Samaj, a Purity League was founded with the main object of removing the brothels in the city. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, a Corporator, had reason to deplore that the Corporation had not done enough in the matter. He, therefore, suggested that all the nominated members of that body should be ladies, because then their point of view would be better represented and understood there. As the suggestion is not likely to be accepted in its entirety by Government, it may be usefully remembered by the Bombay voters and by the elected corporators while co-opting more members. Another useful suggestion was made by Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided over the meeting. He said that it was best to attack the evil of prostitution at its very source. He proposed that every attempt should be made to put down the drink evil which was a fearful contributing factor in the growth of prostitution. An active Prohibition League is as urgently needed in Bombay as a Purity League.

Armed Policemen.

The Governor's inspection, last week, of the armed division of the City Police was long overdue. We fear that sufficient public attention has not been drawn to this important arm of our local police force, which comes prominently before the public eye only on rare occasions of grave public disorder. Visitors to the police courts have been struck by the lazy, gingerly lack-a-daisical air with which these wardens of the cells tramp the corridors of the guard-room, very frequently trailing their rifles along the floor and discharging their duties with tired, dyspeptic looks. We hear that on the occasion of the hartal day on the 3rd February last, some prisoners got quite boisterous and out of hand, challenged the armed policemen and even succeeded in disarming one armed policeman who belonged to the District Police. The timely arrival of officers from Nagpada Police Station averted an ugly incident, which showed up the demoralisation of the armed policemen. We believe the affair is engaging the attention of the Police Commissioner, who, we have no doubt, will distribute the necessary ginger in the right direction.

The Cure of Leprosy.

Special interest attaches to the report of the annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association held at the India Office recently with Lord Chelmsford in the chair. From figures adduced in the report, it would appear that the scourge of leprosy is noticeable in parts of African colonies and certain tracts of Bengal. The news, however, that the work of combating this repulsive disease has passed from the stage of experiment to that of positive cure, at least in its early stages, is very reassuring and will undoubtedly give a fillip to the energies of those who have devoted their lives to the eradication of this scourge. We recollect that Lord Reading had started an All-India Fund for the relief and treatment of lepers and his appeal had met with large and generous response from all quarters. A great part of this fund is being utilised for the purpose but a perusal of the report of the Association will readily convince those who are inclined to be philanthropic, that the need for more money towards the establishment of a central bureau to deal with cases in every stage, is urgent, if the incidence of the disease is to be localised and taken in hand in its early non-infective stages.

SAMBHAR SALT LAKE SCANDAL

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY REFUSED

SIR BASIL BLACKETT CASTIGATED

EXPORTATION OF INDIAN ANTIQUITIES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

It is the frequent complaint of the non-official members of the Assembly that only very few days are allotted in a session for the discussion of non-official business. Saheed Moulvi Mahomed Yakub voted against the Executive Council demand for grant on this particular score; but to-day's proceedings in the Assembly do not bear out the force of this complaint. For not only was the attendance very thin, but even those present did not take the business in hand seriously. It was a day on which the non-official resolutions figured on the agenda after a long spell. But the Swarajists in confirmity with the decision arrived at last evening after the discussion on the Finance Bill did not enter the Chamber. The Nationalist Party of Lala Lajpat Rai and the Independent Party of Mr. Jinnah were present in attenuated force. Mr. Neogy, a prominent member of the Nationalist Party tried his best to draw in the members from the lobbies. But he was addressing the Treasury Benches who were sure that Mr. Neogy's was a cry in the wilderness, so long, at any rate, as the Swarajists were not in. The Assembly, therefore, presented a very melancholy and sombre appearance and had eventually to be adjourned for want of quorum. This adjournment was possible even earlier in the day; but when the question of quorum was raised, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub who happened to be in the Chair ordered the bell to be rung with the result that those who were smoking in the lobbies were brought in and the business was carried on for some time. But it was at the instance of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub himself that the adjournment was effected in the afternoon.

Mr. Neogy utilised the knowledge he had gained in the Public Accounts Committee to castigate Sir Basil Blackett for muzzling the members there from getting a real insight into the Sambhar Salt Lake Scandal in which Mr. Bunting was the principal official concerned. He refused to believe that the Auditor-General's concurrence with the Government of India's censure resolution was the last word on the subject in which lakhs of taxpayer's money had been squandered. He, therefore, demanded a fresh enquiry into the whole affair as was suggested by a majority of the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Sykes, (European Non-official, from Bombay) spoke the official mind which was later expressed by Sir Basil when he wondered how Mr. Neogy dared to question even the Auditor-General, especially as Mr. Bunting was censured for his mishandling of the accounts. Messrs. Joshi and B. Das, two other members of the Public Accounts Committee, stood by Mr. Neogy and euged him on to stick to his resolution. Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas did not like the motion being pressed to a division when Swarajists were absent and when Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders were also absent at the time. But Mr. Neogy was not satisfied. Although a majority of 17 was declared against the resolution the General non-official elected element present was decidedly for an enquiry which Sir Basil refused. But the retiring Finance Member offered an enquiry by the Public Accounts Committee as a sop to Mr. Neogy before the division. Now that the division has been lost it is not known whether the next Accounts Committee would be allowed. But the case for an enquiry was fully established both by Mr. Neogy and by the voting of the non-official elected bloc.

The resolution protesting against the export of sacred objects of historical and archaeological interest was moved by Mr. Harisarvottamrao who made a fairly good maiden speech justifying the chance which the ballott box had given him while the other of the resolution was admittedly Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda. Mr. Bajpai was apparently sympathetic and so the motion was withdrawn. Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda could not intervene in the debate because he had an engagement at the Viceregal Lodge. Raja Raghunanden Prasad made himself scarce when his name was called to move his resolution against the slaughter of cows. The Rajah has been in the Assembly since the Reforms were introduced and although he has from time to time tabled several resolutions, no no occasion has he been present to pilot any one of them, although the ballott box had been specially generous towards him.

But the Rajah having been absent the way was clear for Mr. Mukhtar Singh to pursue his theme of protection of the indigenous Sugar Industry. Between Mr. Mukhtar Singh and his ally Mr. Thakurdas Bhargwa the interests of the industry were well championed. But Mr. Bajpai advised them to await the Linlithgow Commission Report. The debate was brought to a close by the adjournment effected at the instance of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub. This, however, enabled the members to be in time at the party given by the Muslim Central Party in honour of Sir Basil Blackett. Pandit Malaviya had a very long conversation with the retiring Finance Member. The Hon. Mr. Patel was not seen at the gathering, nor Pandit Motilal Nehru, nor Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. But several other Swarajists were there and the occassion was utilised by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Diwan Chamanlal to do a bit of canvassing as both are candidates for the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada. Mr. Goswami is another candidate from the Swarajya Party, while there is an unfounded report that Pandit Motilal may also stand. In the Council of State Mr. G. A. Natesan is the only candidate. The election is to take place on Thursday afternoon.

The Swarajists have decided to get elected to the standing Finance Committee and the Railway Standing Finance Committee and also to the Public Accounts Committee. It would seem that the Madras Congress resolution only prevents them from attending these Standing Committees and not from getting elected. These Committees do not meet till about August. Efforts will probably be made by the Swarajists to obtain, meanwhile, from the All-India Congress Committee or from the Working Committee of the Congress a clearer mandate enabling them to attend these Committees. Technically, therefore, the election to these Committees will not be contrary to the spirit of the Madras Congress resolution.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 20.

After over a month's break caused by heavy official business the Assembly had non-official business to-day. The Swarajist members kept out, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh being the only occupant of their benches.

Mr. Neogy moved that "a committee of official and non-official members of the House be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the financial irregularities relating to the Sambhar Salt Improvement scheme referred to in the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1925-26."

Mr. Neogy traced the history of the scheme and showed that in 1921 it was claimed by the originators of the scheme that if funds were given for carrying out the scheme they would flood the markets with cheap salt. Money was sanctioned; and a series of financial irregularities were exposed by the Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1924-25.

Mr. Sykes (Bombay), member of the Public Accounts Committee, ,opposed the motion pointing out that an enquiry had already been held into financial irregularities by the Auditor-General. The trouble at Sambhar was that the engineer in charge, Mr. Bunting, was hardworked, but had not sufficiently trained technical staff.

ABLE ENGINEER BUT BAD ACCTT.

Sir Basil Blackett said there was nothing left to investigate anew as the subject had been fully investigated by the Audit Department and the Government of India had issued a resolution severely censuring Mr. Bunting with which the Auditor General agreed. Mr. Bunting was an exceptionally able Engineer who had received medals from English Institute of Engineers for his work at Sambhar; but his difficulty was the maintenance of correct accounts.

Mr. B. Das was not satisfied with the action taken by the Government in this matter.

When Mr. N. M. Joshi rose to support the resolution Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya pointed out to the Chair (occupied by Maulvi Mohammad Yakub) that there was no quorum.

Mr. Yakub rang the bell and thus sent for the members. Mr. Yakub in reply to Mr. Pandya's question said that it was in the discretion of the chair to ring the bell and send for members.

Mr. Joshi believed that if the matter was investigated by a committee something was bound to be found out which was not at present in records. After reading the Auditor-General's report the impression was left on his mind that if fullest enquiry was made something more would come to light.

STRONG ACTION NEEDED.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas agreeing with Mr. Joshi said that even the public Accounts Committee were not satisfied with the amount of material in possession of the Government in this matter. Further the Government had not taken sufficiently strong action.

Mr. Neogy replying to the debate said Sir Basil Blackett being in the position of an accused (as head of the department involved) was not taking the right attitude in the matter. Even irregularities of a less serious character in England would have resulted in the dismissal of the official involved. In India, however, gravest charges were proved against an official and still he was allowed to retire on a pension. "We want to get behind the irregularities" concluded Mr. Neogy.

Sir Basil Blackett said the attitude of Government on the matter was just as it could have been in England. In England the Auditor General's statement was final and here in India the Auditor General had fully concurred with the Government of India in the matter. He would not object to a further enquiry being conducted by the Public Accounts Committee but would not agree to the appointment of a special committee. He made it clear that there was no desire to muzzle the Public Accounts Committee.

The motion was defeated by 41 votes to 24.

INDIA'S ANCIENT RELICS.

Mr. Sarvothamrao in his maiden speech urged that immediate steps be taken to stop the exportation, out of India of sacred objects of Indian antiquities, manuscripts, works of ancient art and such other things as were objects of national pride. The mover said that th resolution was unostentatious and non-controversial. Government should be empowered to stop the exportation of antiquities. From the historical standpoint the students of Indian history were disappointed to find the antiquities of India not preserved in Indian museums. Government were ever alert to make house searches for political reasons and kept intimate details of objectionable articles. It was therefore not difficult to give a practical shape to the resolution.

Mr. Bajpai, the Education Secretary said that the Government had not only sympathy with the object underlying the motion, but they already had powers for prohibiting the export of antiquities. These powers were applied to finds from the N. W. F. Province, Madras Presidency and Muttra District. They could not be extended to privately owned antiquities. The Government did not also propose to interfere with privately owned antiquities. The real solution lay in stimulating public interests in antiquitie sand in the creation of the feeling that these should be preserved for historical and archaeological reasons. The resolution was too comprehensive, and therefore, unacceptable.

The motion was withdrawn.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh moved Haji Abdulla Haroon's resolution recommending that steps should be taken to save the sugar industry and to place it on a successful basis. He showed from figures that the industry was dying on account of keen foreign competition. The recommendations of the Sugar Committee had not been given effect to, and it was not

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SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR SIMON COMMISSION

CONGRESS LEADER TO MAKE STATEMENT

A TWICE-REJECTED AFFAIR

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly decided to-day to set up candidates to contest the election for the Standing Finance rommittee and Public Accounts Committee. The party will again participate in the Assembly work from tomorrow. The attendance in the Assembly is growing thinner day by day.

The lobby indications are that the supplementary demand for the Simon Commission may not be pressed to a division and Pandit Motilal Nehru may make a statement declining to participate as the House has already twice recorded its views on the subject.—A. P.

SIMON SEVEN AT GURUDASPUR

GURDASPUR, March 20.

Those members of the Simon Commission who are on a visit to Gurdaspur paid a visit this morning to the agricultural farm where they saw various crop and seed exhibits and implements. In the afternoon the Commissioners granted interviews to a number of non-officails. to-night they entrain for Lohore, which they reach tomorrow morning.—A. P.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST

AN OVER-LOOKED FACT

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons, replying to a question Mr. Amery said he regretted overlooking a certain fact regarding the Commonwealth Trust when replying on 12th March. He now declared that the Trust in 1923 had reported that nearly four hundred thousand rupees had been contributed in support of missions in India of which 350,000 consisted of profits earned when the Trust was managing Indian business, but before properties were formally transferred to it. Mr. Amery pointed out that the provisions of the Trusts memorandum of the Association therefore, did not apply to those payments and added that the remainder of the contribution consisted of the payment of fifty thousand rupees provided in the deed of transfer to the Trust.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE BADLY DAMAGED

LONDON, March 19.

Bulawayo.—The fourth R.A.F. aeroplane is very badly damaged while taking off at Bwana m Kubwa, and possibly will not be fit to resume flight to Cape Town. The crew have left Ndola and have to return to Cairo as best as they can. Air Vice-Marshal Web Bowen remarked on lauding "This has been the best time in my life. Everything has been glorious and engines behaved splendidly.—Reuter.

EYE-OPENER FOR GOVERNMENT

SATYAGRAHA RESOLUTION CONFIRMED

PATIDAR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, March 18.

The village Karachka was the scene of great enthusiasm las week for two days. Patidar grandies from 22 villages of the Valod Peta Mahl assembler there on the night of the 16th of March and stayed there till the evening of the 16th. They were all elderly people, men who counted in their various communities. Their chief purpose in holding this meeting was to take to task the two Bania gentlemen of Valod who, according to them, had proved traitors to the people's cause. Their rage knew no bounds and it was not the rage of the powerless. They may not stand on their legs and harangue an audience, into submission, but the monosyllabic decisions that they would utter could wield a power that the mighty Government may envy. And they had all come determined not to spare any of the social remedies in their power.

But the Karachka atmosphere which was bound to be hot, took a more sober turn, as news had been received that one of the two erring Shahukars of Valod had already tendered his unconditional apology to the people of Valod and in earnest of his repentance had of his own accord contributed a sum of Rs. 801 towards the Satyagraha Fund. He had also declared that he would not pay the remaining part of the land tax still due by him, amounting to near about Rs. 1,000.

There were three important decisions that were then taken by this Punch Assembly. The first required the leading men of each village to find out if there were any agriculturists in their respective villages who had not yet signed the Satyagraha Pledge and to see that their signatures were taken and duly forwarded to the leader Sjt. Vallabhabhai Patel.

Their next step was to re-affirm their faith in the Satyagraha resolution that the whole Taluka had made on the 12th February last. But this they would do in the presence of the leader himself, so that the Government who insulted both him and the people by calling him and his colleagues outsiders may have an eye-opener. They were disappointed somewhat when it was announced Sjt. Vallabhbhai could not arrive from Ahmedabad in time to attend their meeting. But Sjt. Abbas Tyebji and Darbar Gopaldas Desai with Miss Mithuben Petit arrived from Bardoli. In their presence the above resolution was put and unanimously passed.

THE OTHER VALOD SOWCAR ALSO APOLOGIES.

But before that, Sjt. Kalyanji Vithalbhai delivered them the news that last night the other Shahukar of Palod Sheth Keshavlal Vallabhdas had invited the people of his village to accept his apology. The Valod people had thought fit to accept it and he appealed to the conference in the name of the leader Vallabhbhai to throw a curtain over this unfortunate act and to forget and forgive.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.

A further resolution was passed recommending the various villaye Punches to make contributions to the Satyagraha Fund. It is noteworthy that the workers have never made the faintest suggestion about such a fund, it is all a spontaneous creation of the people themselves. The Punch of the Leuva Patidar caste in obedience to the above resolution have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 590.

ABBAS SAHEB AND BRAVE SISTERS.

From Karachka the hoary headed Abbas Saheb toured a number of villages. He saw that the light in the eyes of the people was everyday getting brighter and brighter, the replies they made to inquiries were everyday growing more and more daring and full of self-confidence. He told an old Patel of a village that now he had no doubt left in his mind that the people were in earnest and he had every hope of getting the long-cherished opportunity of going to the gaol in their service. "Well both of us old men will march into the gaol hand in hand," he remarked amusingly. The sisters created a very good impression on him wherever he went. "Are you not afraid?" he would ask. With a smile on they would reply. "Why should we be afraid." One old woman narrated a chapter out of her own life. "A "bhil" robber once broke through my house; and I a woman drove him away and pursued him till he was out of sight. Let the Government men now come. They will not soon forget their enterprize!"

KADOD—THE TARGET OF CRITICISM

The village Kadod, one of the few small towns in the Bardoli Taluka, has become a target of much criticism here. The people of this village have studiedly kept aloof from the present fight and all the appeal on the part of all the neighbouring villages and leaders has been in vain. When they are approached most of them refuse to sign the pledge, but make an oral promise that they were not going to pay up their revenue. And wat reports are everyday coming that the Banias and Desais of Kadod have already paid up hundreds of rupees.

ENRAGED PATIDAIS.

Jute touchiny the outskirts of Kadod there are strong Patidar villages. Individual appeals having failed, they met some days back in the middle of Kadod itself passed resolution requesting its people not to weaken the fight by keeping aloof but to lead it, took the resolution to the leaders of the village and got a word from them that it would be given due consideration. But the reports of revenue payments by the Kadod people never ceased. The Patidar agriculturists began to lose their patience. At last news was received that Mr. Chhotabhai Desai and Dinkarroy Desai, had also paid their revenues and they lost their temper. They knew that these Desai brothers were a brake to the progress of Kadod and with a purpose of teaching them a lesson they met in the village Akoli. All sorts of measures of coersion were suggested by the angry Patidars assembled. Some wanted all bussiness connection with Kadod to be broken off. Others would bring pressure on the Kadod people through their servants the Dublas. Others still would see that no body tilled the fields of the treacherous village.

PANDYAJI'S RESTRAINING INFLUENCE.

But fotunately Mr. Mohanlal Pandya was invited in this meeting. He delivered to the enraged people the message of restraint. Those who openly confessed their weakness he said, were not the objects for anger but for pity. But the determination of the people was too strong for his whole pill to pass their throats. It did have its effect of course, for the people's anger was at last subdued into the resolution

(Continued on page 9.)

BUREAUCRACY STRUCK WITH TERROR.

RUTHLESS EXPOSURE OF GOVERNMENT

COOPERATION AMONG PARTIES AT ITS MAXIMUM

DUTY BEFORE THE COUNTRY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Assembly session is practically over and the members are slowly dispersing from the Imperial Capital after a strenuous work of nearly seven weeks. "Energetic patriotism has revolutionised the proceedings of the Assembly this year and struck terror for the first time after the calling off of the non-co-operation movement in the heart of the bureaucracy." In these words Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar summed up the achievements of the Delhi session to our representative. His advice to his countrymen was to follow the success in the Assembly by a nationwide campaign of mass movement and the boycott of British cloth. He said, "the net result of our achievments in the Assembly has been a thorough, ruthless exposure of Government both in its general policy towards constitutional progress and towards nationalisation of the army, and in its administration. On the non-official benches in the Assembly is found every variety of talent and specialised knowledge of many subjects and aspects of the administration. This session Government benches were clearly shown to have less power of debate and agility. From the three popular parties an incessant storm of criticism, well-informed and sound always and often brilliant and powerful, was directed against the official spokesmen who were found much less efficient than their opponents. One noticeable feature of this session was that Government took shelter in dullness or in silence. Shining common-places, inaudible details, artificial table wrapping and empty laughter were their stock-in-trade and this was relieved by an occasional walk-out.

WHAT PATRIOTISM DID.

The patriotism of country never stood so high as uring this session. Naturally co-operation between the parties was at its maximuum. The unofficial European bloc has never behaved worse than in this session and the usual supporters of Government endeavoured to surpass themselves in rescuing a fainting Government. The depth of feeling in the country and the identity of views on the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission and in the treatment accorded to the Sandhurst Committee's Report were of course, mainly responsible for this great understanding and energetic patriotism that revolutionised the proceedings this year and struck terror for the first time after the calling off of the non-co-operation movement into the heart of the bureaucracy. Sir Basil on behalf of Government had to admit they were not in India for altruistic reasons and that the Constitution established by the Reform Act had received the deepest wounds this session, deeper than any before inflicted. He pretended that there was no hopeless deadlock; but there was no heartiness in his statement nor truth.

THE WISEST DECISION.

I am more than ever convinced that the decision of the Congress to boycott the Simon Commission was the wisest thing that they could have done and my conviction, that a relentless boycott of the Simon Commission is the most cogent demonstration of our fitness for Swaraj and supersedes the necessity for an enquiry into that fitness, has been greatly strengthened by the effect the Assembly work has produced upon the Simon Commission, upon Government and upon the country in general, and above all the British Government and press in England. Great honour is due to the various leaders who have co-operated in this great work and I have no doubt that without abatement or flagging of zeal, it will be kept up. I don't attach much importance to some of the members of the Independent Party remaining neutral on salt and pice card questions and voting with Government on the Finance Bill.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

I am clear in my mind that the decision of Indian National Congress at its Madras session on the Hindu-Muslim question must be given effect to by the country. The central principle of joint electorates and reservation of seats provision for communal harmony, justice and security as contained in the Congress resolution, should be maintained intact. No fundamental departure from that should be allowed. Alterations and details such as may be necessary for the fuller implementing should be agreed to. But if we are satisfied with the Assembly work alone and imagine whether that situation has been adequately met thereby or it is hopeless to attempt to do anything in the way of reorganising the Congress for a movement far more important than Council work, then assuredly we shall deserve to fail. There is no room for self-complacency or for pausing in our efforts.

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

To my mind the key to the whole situation is to be found in the provision of funds for the Congress. Without a very adequate Swaraj Fund it is impossible to organise the country in the way it can easily be organised. Nor can we consider that the complete National Independence for India and the boycott of foreign or British cloth are to be merely pious declarations not intended to be followed by a carefully graduated and progressive mass movement which shall admit of only negligible reaction.

WANTED UNITY.

The work before the Congress in the country this year is of the most vital description and requires willing and energetic co-operation of all patriotic parties, communities and men that have given such creditable account of themselves in connection with the Simon Commission and the army question."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is shortly leaving India for Europe both for reasons of travel and health.

ENGLAND'S HOLD OVER INDIA.

NOT ALTRUISTIC, ADMITS SIR BASIL.

PT. MOTILAL'S "MOST MODERATE STATEMENT."

FINANCE BILL CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The expected happened and the Finance Bill was passed by a majority of 20 votes. This was due not only to the fact that the Independents and Nationalists had taken their whips off, but to the the Swarajist ranks. Of the 41 who voted for the rejection of the Finance Bill only 28 were Swarajists while there were 10 Nationalists including Pandit Malviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. C. Kelwar, Dr. B. S. Moonji, and Munshi Ishwar Saran. There were two non-party men and only one Independent, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, with them. The Independents, however, either kept neutral or voted with Government, particularly noteworthy was the vote of Maulvi Muhammed Yakub and Mr. Ismail for Government. Nearly a dozen kept neutral or absented themselves and they included Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Jayakar, Pundit Kunzru and Mr. Birla. Government majority was not at the expense of the non-officials, with the above two exceptions. They had 26 officials, 12 nominated, 9 European, 2 Independents and 1 today votes. But to-day's vote makes one point clear that, whatever the Government's strength, it is unshakeable while the non-official parties fluctuate. At the moment they are at a low strength. The Swarajists' future course of action is not yet determined and the fate of the supplementary demand over the Simon Commission still hangs in the balance.

To-day's debate brought out remarkable speeches. Sir Victor Sassoon's appreciation of the position was very correct. Government had become non-co-operative and, Sir Basil's speech to-day was certainly couched in a frank spirit, however, much it may provoke dissent, as it did on certain conclusions. He admitted England had no altruistic motive, but wanted India economically strong as the market for British goods. And he tried to reconcile with the programme for the political development of India which he thought had been on foot since Warren Hastings' impeachment and had found expression in August 1917. He however, contradicted himself in the same breath by declaring that this announcement was a concession not to political but to the war services rendered by India's martial classes. These inconsistencies were apparently due to his fear lest he altogether offended his civilian colleagues by theories different from those hitherto put forward.

Whispers in the lobbies related to hysterical stories invented by a propagandist source on the subject of social boycott. This caused resentment in every circle and already I am told the European non-officials have, through their leader, explained their absence which has satisfied Mr. Patel that it was not intentional and Mr. Patel is expected to-night to attend the farewell dinner to Sir Basil and Sir Walter Wilson. There was a little breeze caused by Lala Lajpat Rai's remark that the Associated Press was subsidized and was doing propaganda for Government over the Simon Commission. Mr. K. C. Roy indignatly repudiated this charge and offered to place facts even before a Committee of the House and take their verdict.

The following is the concluding portion of the Assembly's proceedings on Monday:

Sir Basil said that both financial and political issues had been raised in the debate. He thought he had given a convincing reply previously to Sir Victor Sassoon regarding the super-tax, but admitted that he (speaker) was mistaken in the instance of the case he had quoted previously. Sir Victor's suggestion for finding employment for unemployed members on the Government benches appealed to the speaker, and Government would note it with interest.

As for sterling borrowing, its proportion to the total debt was 66 to 100 in 1913, and 46 in 1927. He pointed out that between 1923 and 1927, they had purchased railways at a cost of over 20 million pounds. He claimed that it was something of an achievement that external borrowing had been resorted to only in the first and last years of his membership. (Applause). He hoped that it would be possible always to avoid external borrowing but so long as they had over 40 crores of annual productive capital programme, it might be necessary from time to time to undertake, reasonably small borrowing outside. If the amount of external borrowing was growing, it would however be wise to reconsider the question whether the present capital programme should be curtailed. Lala Lajpat Rai had raised the economic question. The speaker's previous budgets had referred to topics mentioned by the Lala. Sir Basil Blackett said that it was clear that great poverty existed both in urban and rural areas in India, but the remedies were not so clear. Those who said that the Government did nothing to improve the economic condition of the people would profit by reading a pamphlet on the uplift movement written by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, who with his wife, was doing everything possible to improve the state of affairs in his district. (Applause).

SIR BASIL'S BOAST.

Sir Basil continued: "I do not want to be provocative, but I may claim that there are few countries in the world where economic progress has been greater than in India in the last two or three decades. (Applause). Undoubtedly, the start is from a very low standard, and that accounts for the pace at which improvement is taking place. Compare the Punjab of thirty years ago to the Punjab of to-day. The results of canal colonisation to-day are only a small instalment of what is going to result, if success attends the big irrigation schemes in the Punjab, Sind and Madras." Sir Basil continued that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's anger at the present Finance Member had blinded him to facts. Sir Basil gave statistics to show that the percentage of boys' schools had risen in 1926 by forty-eight per cent.

Pandit Malaviya:—What was the percentage of the school-going population to the total population?

Sir Basil:—I am trying to refute the statement that the Government are doing nothing. Continuing the speaker said that deposits in co-operative banks were in 1913 nil, in 1923 8-1|2 crores and in 1927 183|4 crores. Cash certificates amounted in value in 1923 to 4 crores in 1927 they totalled 40 crores. Figures for deposits in commercial banks were 1913 92 crores, 1923 190 crores, 1927 209 crores. Production of iron and ore in 1913 totalled 391,000 tons. In 1923 it was 821,000 tons and in 1925, 1,545,000 tons (applause). While, up till 1923, all stamps and currency notes had been printed in England at an annual cost of £200,000, they would print the whole of the supply from this year at Nasik, with Indian labour. (Applause). Thus since the beginning of the twentieth century, there had been very striking economic progress.

Mr. Chamanlal:—How much does the average man eat and work?

MOST MODERATE STATEMENT.

Turning to the Swaraj Party, Sir Basil Blackett said that Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech was the most clear statement that had yet been made to the House of the position of the Swaraj Party, and though essentially uncompromising, it was a most moderate statement. (Laughter). The Pandit had agreed with Lord Birkenhead that for political, economic and strategical reasons, India was essential to the British Empire. Sir Basil agreed with the Pandit, though it was possible to make out an equally strong case that for economic, political and strategic reasons, India needed the Empire. The Pandit had said that human nature being what it was, the British Government were unlikely to yield to Indian opinion, and co-operation would be fruitless. He further said that his friends in England, the Continent and Russia had approved of that policy, but had suggested that a revolution would be only logical. The Pandit had, however, stated that a revolution would be impossible under present conditions. Thus the Pandit's counsel was one of hopelessness for the time being, and probably, the Pandit's remedy was that in some moment of danger, in some moment of weakness the British Government might be forced to concede to India what India could not get to-day by revolution. The Finance Member contended that the Pandit was profoundly mistaken. The Declaration of August 1917 was sincere. It was not a war measure, but was possibly accelerated by the war. "It was not, I maintain, a concession wrung by politicians from an unwilling British Empire, but it was a generous recognition of the great services rendered by the martial races of India on the stricken battlefields of the world. (Applause).

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

Turning to Pandit Malaviya, Sir Basil associated himself with the Pandit's tribute to the late Mr. Montagu who was a great friend of India. (Applause). "I will ask him, "continued Sir Basil, "to honour the memory of Mr. Montagu by working the constitution and voting for the Finance Bill." Sir Basil agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that the best part of Pandit Motilal's life had been spent in co-operating with the Government. (Laughter and applause). The constitution could be reduced to a mockery by a persistent and permanent majority. Such danger threatened in 1924, but the opposition fortunately collapsed. It was about to be revived now for reasons which were obvious.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL PASSED.

After the Finance Bill had been passed, Sir George Rainy moved the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee. The measure seeks to centralise the administration of ports, but the Select Committee has inserted a new clause based on Section 79 of the Act, empowering the Government to appoint Advisory Committees, and laying down that as regards the composition and powers of Advisory Committees, the Government should consult mercantile opinion. Sir George promised to do this when the Bill was passed.

The Bill, as amended by the Committee, was passed without alteration, amidst applause.

The Tariff Act Amendment Bill was under discussion when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

AYES.

Besides 26 non-officials, the following 35 members voted for the Finance Bill, which was passed by the Assembly to-day. Messrs. Abdulla Haji Kasim, Alexander, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sykes and Cocke, Sir Victor Sassoon, Messrs. Suhrawardy, Ghuznavi, Muhammad Ismail Khan, Anwarul Azim, K. Ahmad and Moore, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Messrs. Tarit Bhusan Roy, Ismail Khan, Muhammad Yakub, Gavin Jones, Muhammad Shah Nawaz, Sayyed Hussain Shah, Rajan Bakhsh Shah, Muhammad Nawaz Khan and Lamb, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Messrs. K. C. Roy, S. C. Mukerjee, Yamin Khan, Jowahir Singh, Kabul Singh and Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Walter Willson, the Rev. Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Rajan and Col. Gidney.

NOES.

The following 41 members voted against the motion:—Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jogiah, Nayudu, Duraiswamy Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Acharya, Sesha Iyengar, Sayyid Murtuza, Jamnadas Mehta, Kelkarni, N. C. Chunder, Goswami, Amarnath Dutt, Neogy, Mitra, Lahiri, Chaudhury, Motilal Nehru, Mukhtar Singh, Ranga Iyer, Malaviya, Iswar Saran, Rananjaya, Singh, Yusuf Imam, Kidwai, T. D. Bhargava, Lajpat Rai, Chamanlal, Narayan Prasad Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Nilkantha Das, B. Das, Ranjiviranjan Prasad Sinha, Siddheswar Prasad Sinha, Ganganand Sinha, Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Muhammad Shafee, Dr. Moonje, Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Matin Chaudhury, Ranghearilal and Aney.—A.P.

SOVIETGERMAN DISPUTE

RUSSIAN WORKERS RESENT OUT-SIDE INTERFERENCE.

PROTEST MEETINGS HELD AT VARIOUS PLACES.

LONDON, March 20.

Riga.—Protest meetings have been held at various centres in Russia, notably Leningrad, where twelve thousand workers are said to have assembled and passed a resolution very strongly condemning the "German Government's interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Republic" in connection with the alleged sabotage and plot in the Donetz coal basin and demanding the shooting of the anti-Soviet conspirators.

DONETZ WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

Donetz workers are reported to have passed a resolution declaring the action of the German Government in breaking off the Ruso-German commercial negotiations as really an attempt of the German capitalists backed by Sir Austen Chamberlain and others to interfere with the course of justice in Soviet Russia. The Congress of Trade Unions has passed a resolution declaring that "such intrigues of the foreign diplomacy will only make us more determined to shake off our industrial and economic dependence on foreign countries."—Reuter.

LABOURITE DISSATISFACTION

SEQUEL TO ZINOVIEFF LETTER DISCUSSION

LONDON, March 20.

The consensus of opinion is that the Zinovieff letter will not be discussed again by the House of Commons after last evening's revelations which it is considered, have effectively disposed of the allegations of the leakage of the letter from the Civil Service. The Ministerialists regard the matter as closed. Though some Liberals were inclined to support the demand for an enquiry, none of them voted with the Labourites. Nevertheless on section of Labourites is still unsatisfied this morning and wants to know the identity of the friend who gave Mr. Im Thurn information.

Mr. Im Thurn, interviewed by Reuter this morning, said that there was no doubt about the authenticity of the Zinovieff Letter and expressed the opinion that matter should be dropped and buried. There were the strogest reasons why it was impossible to disclose the name of his informant.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD SUFFERING FROM CHILL.

CONFINED TO BED

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Lord Birkenhead has been confined to his house with chill and has been in bed since Saturday. Temperature is rather high.—Reuter.

RECOVERING

LONDON, March 20.

Lord Birkenhead is recovering but has cancelled his engagements for some days.—Reuter.

THRILLING HOUR AT GUNNERY SCHOOL

KING AMANULLAH AT LULWORTH.

VISIT TO RADIO STATION

LONDON, March 20.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan spent a thrilling hour witnessing the demonstration at the Royal Tank Corps Gunnery School at Lulworth. They saw twelve mediumsized tanks advancing and converging on the enemy and concentrating fire with their three-pounder guns. This is the first time concentrated fire has been attempted by a company of tanks. King Amanullah who followed in a motor car behind the tanks was able to follow the track of shells with naked eye. Later King Amanullah and Queen Souriya inspected the interior of the tank and afterwards drove to Dorchester to visit the Marconi beam radio station.—Reuter's Special.

DEPENDENCE OF EMPIRE ON CO-OPERATION

GEN. HERTZOG'S SPEECH IN S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, March 19.

Cape Town.—In the Housue of the Assembly, replying to the debate on the Report of the Imperial Conference, Gen. Hertzog said that never before in his life, at any rate, as politician had he felt more strongly in favour of co-operation with the Empire, but it was only on the basis of full independence that South Africa or any other Dominion would ever consent to co-operate with the British Empire. He said co-operation was governing the principle of the Empire existence; take away that co-operation there was no empire. Co-operation was not only co-operation in war time.

If they wanted the empire to be an empire in the real sense of the word, it must be co-operation of the free peopies in the first place in peace time, and that co-operation was the only obtainable on a basis of independence. Fortunately, as far as Britain and British Government were concerned, there was no longer any question with regard to the character or degree of the extent of Dominion independence.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL PHONE' EXTENSION

RESULTS OF COMMUNICATIONS MERGER

LONDON, March 20.

New York.—According to the "New York World," a record communications merger has been effected in the absorption of the Mackay Companies operating five thousand postal and telegraph companies in the United States by the International Telegraph and Telephone Company. The combined assets of the companies total 225 million dollars. Amalgamation will create a network of wires connecting Canada, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Central America and Argentine. The system will eventually be extended to connect South America with North America and Europe by telephone.—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWADI MERCHANT ASSAULTED

ASSAILANT AT LARGE?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT MONCH.

News has just been received here of a murderous assault committed on a prominent cotton merchant of Dhrangadhra, Mr. Virchand Panachand by a Chassia of Mathak (Dhrangadhra) on the station platform at Morvi. With a sharp knife the assailant is said to have scarred the face of his victim and during the affray Mr. Virchand, it is further alleged, has been severely wounded all over the body. It is generally believe that the assault is the result of a long-standing financial dispute. Police enquiries are proceeding.

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN

REACHES ON 31ST MARCH

MADRAS, March 20.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, member of the Simon Commission left Madras last night for Ootacamund. He leves Ootacamund on 28th March for Bombay, reaching there on the 31st and will join the commission who sail the same for England. Mr Hartshorn's health has much improved.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday the 20th March 1928 tenders to the amount of £1,000,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted in full Lower tenders were rejected £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th March 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

ZINOVIEFF LETTER MYSTERY.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

ORIGINAL INFORMANT'S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons, Premier Baldwin opposing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's motion for enquiry regarding the publication of the Zinovieff letter read a statement by the original informant who is a city man unconnected with office, polities or conspiracy and who knew of it forty-eight hours before it reached Government. Mr. Baldwin met the man for the first time to-day, and the latter authorised him to make a statement which the Premier verified and checked for the last twenty-four hours.

THE STATEMENT.

The statement is signed by Conrad Donald Imthurn. It describes that on 8th October, 1924, he met a business friend in no way connected with Government service. On the conclusion of the business, the friend mentioned that a letter familiarly known as the Zinovieff letter, had been sent to the British Communist headquarters. Imthurn hearing the contents of the letter asked his friend to get a copy which he received the following morning. Imthurn was most indignant at the proposal to lend money by Russia at the moment they were fomenting sedition here and decided to inform the Government department concerned which he did, and decided to publish the information as soon as his informant was able to settle affairs here and get to a place of safety as his life would be endangered. Imthurn handed his copy of the letter to a city friend of the "Daily Mail."

DICTATED BY PATRIOTIC MOTIVES.

Imthurn adds that he was personally responsible for obtaining the text of the letter and securing publication, and he did not receive any assistance from any Government official and did not receive any money or reward, and it was solely dictated by patriotic motives. The Attorney-General, paying tribute to Imthurn, said his uncle was governor of some very important colonies, his brother held very responsible position either in the Navy or in the Army and himself was a gentleman of unblemished reputation in a very responsible position in the city and well-known to a great bulk of city men.—Reuter.

SUSPECTED OF TREACHERY.

INNOCENT MAN EXECUTED

LONDON, March 19.

In the Commons, Premier Baldwin in the course of a statement on the Zinovieff letter said that according to the information of the British Government M. Chicherin when he was questioned by the Soviet Government admitted that the letter was sent, but he did not know how the British secured a copy of it. He assumed that the leakage was due to treachery. M. Chicherin stated a month later that the Communist Agen tin Britain destroyed the original. Mr. Baldwin understood that the Russian who was suspected of giving the copy was arrested in Moscow and shot shortly after the publication of the letter.—Reutcs.

MR MACDONALD'S MOTION DEFEATED

LONDON, March 19.

The motion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for a new inquiry regarding the circumstances under which the Zinovieff letter was published in the Press on the eve of the General Election of 1924 was defeated by 326 votes to 132 in the Commons.—Reuter.

CHIEF MINISTER-AN AUTOCRAT

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN MADRAS

OFFICIAL SUPPORT TO MINISTERS

MADRAS, March 20.

In the Legislative Council to-day the motion to reduce the Ministers' salaries by way of censuring them was rejected by 69 votes to 46.—A. P.

CHIEF MINISTER—AN AUTOCRAT.

(Earlier.) An expression of non-confidence in the present Ministry formed the subject of a token cut in the Ministers' salaries. The public galleries were overcrowded.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, Deputy Leade of the Congress Party, moving the cut declared that the Congress was against dyarchy.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Leader of the Congress Party, charged Dr. P. Subaryan, Chief Minister, with being an autocrat who had flouted the verdict of the House on the Simon Commission and had no following worth the name. He observed that the conditions of a stable ministry had been ignored in the formation of the new ministry. He asked Mr. Muthia Mudaliar if he agreed with the new excise policy and wondered that the Raja of Panagal should have helped in the formation of the ministry. He conculded by appealing to the Justicies to help to overthrow the Ministry.

CONSTITUTION VIOLATED.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, ex-Minister, said that the question now was whether the House was going to allow the Chief Minister to flout its deliberate opinion.

Mr. K. R. Venkatramier, formerly a member of the Ministerjalist Party pleaded that the present Ministry should be thrown out as the constitution had been violated.

CHIEF MINISTER'S GLEE.

The Chief Minister replying to the debate recalled the circumstances under which the last Ministry was formed and paid a tribute to Messrs Ranganatha Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar for their co-operation and courtesy. Feferring to the Statutory Commission, Dr. Subbarayan held that the Commission was not connected with the administration of transferred departments. He added that a Royal Commission appointed under the Royal Seal could not be set aside by two ministers. Moreover, he interpreted the House's vote, not as a condemnation of the attitude of the Ministers, but as a lead to the country. The Chief Minister referred also to the no-confidence motion proposed against himself and said that it failed to get proper support and interpreted that as amounting to n expression of the House's will that he should continue in office.

Mr. Satyamurti asked the new Ministers, who had voted previously for the boycott of the Simon Commission whether they now agreed to co-operate with the Commission. He asked what had become of the principle of joint ministerial responsibility. Was the House going to swallow its own decision respecting the Simon Commission?

PANAGAL BLESSES MINISTRY

The Raja of Panagal maintained that the Justice Party which was wound by the Coimbatore mandate, refused to accept office, but it never undertook to obstruct or oppose all Ministries. The last Ministry had no following. The present Ministers had the support of a wing of the Swarajists and of a section of the Independents. The ministry was non-communal and the Raja would give them a chance. (Cheers from European benches).

NOMINATED MEMBERS' POSITIOT

Mr. T. E. Moir, Finance Member, referring to the charge that nominated members did not have a free hand in exercising their vote, said that the moment they were nominated, they should subscribe to the principle that constitutional Government should continue.

The guillotine was applied at thirtyfive minutes past one, and the motion for a cut in the Ministers' salaries was defeated by 46 to 69. Messrs. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, and A. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Ex-Ministers) voted for the motion. The demand for Ministers' salaries was then carried.

Before the Council adjourned it adopted a token cut condemning the delay in the disposal of suits in law courts.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN CABINET

PREMIER NAHAS PASHA'S STATEMENT OF POLICY

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

LONDON, March 20.

Cairo.—Premier Nahas Pasha in a statement on his policy to a packed house, said that the Government assumed power at a difficult moment in order to safeguard the rights of the country. Government did not recognise any fact or act conflicting with Egypt's complete independence and her rights in Sudan (cheers). Government was sure that with goodwill the Anglo-Egyptian agreement would eventually be reached safeguarding Egypt's independence and British interests, but it must be an agreement between two friends and not between master and dependant. He assured the foreigners that their interests would be protected. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government.—Reuter.

IRON AND STEEL BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO STATE CONTROL

LONDON, March 19.

Cape Town.—In report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Iron and Steel Bill does not favour the establishment of a state-controlled industry. It recommends instead a policy of state assistance by bounties. The committee believes that the bill if passed in its present form will be detrimental to the existing industries, and shake confidence in the stability of industrial undertakings in the Union, and will be contrary to the best interests of the state.—Reuter.

EYE-OPENER FOR GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

that certain landholders of Kadod having paid up their revenues in opposition to the public opinion, no one from their villages would till or purchase or even receive gratis any lands belonging to them.

INSIGNIFICANT ATTEMPTS AT JAPTI.

Not many more villages have been served with the yellow notice cards since our last letter, but it is heard that the talatis are busy filling in bundles of blank forms.

Insignificant attempts attachment were made by talatis in Madhi and in Bardoli proper, but both proved, as they were bound to, perfect failures.

VILLAGES "AT ATTENTION." MOST.

Most of the villages where the notices have been served are all attention. They have their own volunteer services, and have drums on the top of trees to warn them of the approach of the attachment officers. The small and big Government servants are reported to be complaining that the people are locking up their houses against them. They have lost the confidence of the villagers who formerly used always to treat them as worthy guests, and ministered to all their personal wants. It has already become difficult for the Government servant to obtain from the villagers a bullock cart or a coolie. People do not find it safe to trust in their word even when they plead that they want the help as a matter of friendship only. Even since the petty officers in Valod the other day cheated a poor Dubla by telling him a total lie and made him bring his master's cart for them.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT AGAINST BACK SLIDERS

CONTEMPLATED GOVERNMENT MEASURES

(From Our Correspondent)

BARDOLI, March 17.

Attempts on the part of Talatis and Government officials are being made in villages to attach property but no news has yet been received of their having succeeded anywhere. The villagers are busy most of their time in heir fields together with their cattle and hardly any house is found with its doors open in a whole village. Moreover the attachment people find it hard to get any one to act as "Panch" as also they do not find anyone to work as "Vethia" that is coolie to carry the attached goods. Sheth Keshavlal, one of the two sowkars of Kalod, who paid his assessment after a mock scene of attachment has also repented and invited the village Mahajan to forgive him.

He too, tendered an unqualified apology for what had been done, gave assurance that he would not now pay the rest of the assessment which he has yet to pay and gave away a decent amount of Rs. 551 in charity.

Panch Mahajans of Leva, Matia and Bhakta Patidars of Valod Paragana met at special conference at Karachka 8 miles from Bardoli to consider non-violent forms of social boycott which may be legitimately employed against the two Sowkars of Valod who paid their assessments going against the will of the entire community and the Taluka. The good news, however, of the said Sowkars having repented and atoned for their misdeed were communicated to the Conference in time and the discussion was accordingly restricted to devise general ways and means to consolidate and strengthen the unity prevailing in the villages among all communities of the Taluka. The following forms of social boycott against detractors, if any, were approved.

(1) Not to attend auspicious functions or dinners at such a man's house.

(2) Not to take his help in domestic functions.

Other and keener forms of social boycott were suggested but were unanimously disapproved on the ground that the community did not aim at embarrassing its own weak people or fighting them while it was engaged in fighting the Government.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Abbas Tyebji, Doctor Chandulal, Darbar Saheb Gopal Das and others are touring in the villages. Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya and Ravishankar are also moving about in the Taluka.

Sjt. Foolchand and Mr. Kulkarni of Dakshina Moorti Bhawan together with their hands of volunteers are working in the villages far away in the interior.

More chothai Notices have been served in Orgama, Bamni, Vankaner, Bajipura and Afva. The people seem to have been quite accustomed to these and take them quite cheerfully. They now look upon these yellow printed chits as worthy only of the W. P. B.

It is understood that the Government is contemplating appointing some special officers for carrying on the work of attachments. The Villagers look upon with greatest light-heartedness these efforts of Government at imposing their decrees against a determined populace fighting for barest justice.

PEASANTS DETERMINED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 19.

The undescending attitude displayed by the Government in the current sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council has given a further impetus to the zeal of the Bardoli peasants, and are preparing hard to give a fight to the finish. The village people are now always on their alert to see that no attachment officer visits the village by surprise, and have arranged to keep big drums on the trees at several villages to inform the whole village of the arrival of the attachment officers..

'Nirjat' presents more a scene of a cemetry-yard than of a village to a visitor, who finds them all the houses locked, and cattle wandering uncared for.

A second atempt for 'Japti" at Valod has failed as all he houses were locked, and the attachment officers retuurned empty handed.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who had gone to Bombay at the call of Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, and Mr. Vaman Mukadam, from the Legislative Council has returned to Bardoli.

The Government are also trying their best to meet the situation and it is understood that a couple of temporary appointments of special Mamlatdars in the Bardoli Taluka will be made.

An attempt of local officers it is said, to induce the Cotton Ginning Factory owners to purchase the 'Japti' cotton from Governmen tdid not provve successful.

SAMBHAR SALT LAKE SCANDAL

(Continued from page 7.)

right to wait till the Agricultural Commission prepared their report. Action should be taken at once. He pleaded for special irrigatioh facilities and the utilisation of the custom duty on sugar for the development of the sugar industry in India.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava moved an amendment that steps should be taken to impose protective duties on imported sugar, as also to arrange that railway freights on sugar and jaggery should be so adjusted as to promote the best interests of the industry. He said that the interests of the Indian sugar industry had so far been sacrificed to the interests of Mauritius, and unless the Government came to its rescue in time, the industry was doomed.

WHAT GOVT. HAS DONE.

Mr. Bajpai on behalf of the Government said that it was wrong to charge the Government with playing with the Sugar Committee's Report. The report of the Sugar Committee was received by the Government when their finances were at the lowest, and on the eve of the transfer of the Agricultural Department to the Provinces. With the transfer of that Department, the Provinces were charged with carrying out the minor recommendations of the Committee, but there still remained two recommendations of an All-India character. They were the formation of a Sugar Board and of a Research Institute. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in giving effect to these recommendations was 91 1-2 lakhs and 12 lakhs respectively, which the post-war finances of the Government could not permit. But the Government had given effect to some recommendations of the committee which were within their means. For instance, they had established a Central Sugar Bureau at Pusa, which had a well organised foreign cable service. The results of its researches and the information received by it by the cable service was always disseminated among the sugar producing interests in India. Another recommendation of the Committee which had been given effect to was that the Government of India should take over the Sugar Institute at Coimbatore, which was already well patronised by produucers from Behar, the U.P., and the Punjab. He admitted that the questionaire of the Agricultural Commission did not include any reference to the sugar industry, but it was understood that the Commission would take the report of the Sugar Committee as the basis of their recommendations. The Agriculture Commission had been paying special attention to the sugar industry in India, and had examined witnesses from the Sugar Producing Association and other bodies. Its recommendations, which were expected by the end of April, would receive the prompt and sympathetic attention of the Government. Mr. Bajpai continued that it would be unsound finance to set aside a certain portion of the custom revenues from the sugar duty for the improvement of the sugar industry.

He had not finished his speech when, following a point raised by Mr. Yakub, that there was not a quorum, Mr. Patel taking counts found that Mr. Yakub's point was correct and adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A. P.

WHY WAS THE COUNCIL PROROGUED

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir—It is but natural that there should be a good deal of speculation as regards the real object and the motive in the sudden and unexpected proprogation of the last session of the Legislative Council. It seems all the more mysterious when we consider that this decision must have been taken unexpectedly, particularly after Mr. Nariman's threat of action and the Swarajist's Walk-Out because even t about 2 or 3 p.m. on the day of prorogation, it seems that the usual preparations were made by the Secretary of the Council, evidently from instructions from the higher authorities for the contindance of the session on the following day i. e. 20th instant. According to the usual practice shortly before the tea interval (between 3 and 4 p.m.) the typed agenda for the next day was issued under the Secretary's signature showing the business of the following day. Thus it is clear that till that time there was no intention to prorogue the Council on that day otherwise the Secretary would not have issued agenda for the following day. It seems, however, that a "Secret Conference" was held during the tea interval with regard to the counter steps and safeguards to be adopted with regard to Mr. Nariman's contenplated action.

It is rumoured that the legal luminaries concerned, being consulted, advised that the best and safest course would be to rush through the University Bill as quickly as possible and then to prorouge the Council before the Opposition got a chance to have recourse to a Court of Law and serve an order of prohibition or injunction. The legal luminaries are said to have advised that even with the irregularity and wrong Ruling of the President that was challenged, if the Bill was passed into law and the Council was dissolved, the legal position of the Opposition would be considerably weakened and possibly there would be no more ground for action after the Dissolution of the Council. It appears that this extraordinary step of suddenly propoguing the Council, contrary to the original programme, was taken to defeat the attempt of the Opposition to test the President's Ruling in a Court of Law and apparantly the legal dodge succeeded, as it is rumoured that on account of this circumstance, the Legal advisers of the Opposition hesitoted to give a delvite advice with regard to the contemplated action.

Thus apparently has ended a tragical farce of this House of Intrigues, adding one more sorry episode in the history of the public life in this City of ruthless betrayal of public trust.

The only redeeming feature being the bold and courageous stand made by the dauntless fighter Mr. Nariman and his gallant little band, thus exposing the hypocrisy and fraud of the present constitution.

The public are watching with interest the attitude of the graduates of this city and the Presidency and it is still hoped that consistent with the new spirit that has awakened in the Youth, they will not take this betrayal, this humiliation and this unsportsmanlike attack below the belt to their cherished University but will raise a storm of agitation till this grievous wrong done to them is set right and the obnoxious clause thus intriguingly introduced through the back-door is removed. Thanking you.—Yours etc.

ATMARAM H. KULKARNI.

Gamdevi, March. 19.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, 20th March 1928.

(1) Discussion of Matters of General Public Interest.

Sd/ G. S. Rajadhyaksha.

Ag. Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

FALSE ALARMS OF WAHABI RAIDS

IRAQIS UNPERTURBED

DESERT-DWELLERS' PASTIME

BAGHDAD, March 19.

Surprise and amusement are expressed here at the way in which Wahabi raids have been treated by certain sections of British press, London newspaper containing report of a sensational character having arrived by airmail during the week-end. The Iraqi man in street is quite unperturbed by the Wahabi excursions and alarms, and the Collector of Customs states that eturns are extremely satisfactory and better than at any time last year. Trade is not effected by the rumors which gain no credence here.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It is now devnitely known that there is not the slightest foundation for the report of Ibn Saud's declaration of holy war on Iraq. On the contrary, recent news from reliable sources in Arabia suggests, that Ibn Saud is striving, not unsuccessfully, to regain control of the unruly tribesmen in the neighbourhood of the Iraq frontier, and the present situation indicates the probability of an early settlement of the controversial issues, but the future of Iraq relation with the neighbours will be complicated if every tribal raid is magnified into a first-class war.

"Desert dwellers don't play football: they raid instead," declared an aged tribal Shaikh with whom a Reuter's correspondent discussed the matter this morning. "To us football looks a much more danger-

RAMZAN ID

FAIR AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN

Thanks to the efforts of Hakim Syed Mahomed Abu Yusuf Asfahani, who had sent a representation to the Minister in charge of Public Works Department, the Government of Bombay have granted permission to erect shops, including food stalls, rent free, on the Esplanade Maidan on the Ramzan Id day. The purpose Hakim Asfahani has in view is that, after the Id prayers in the Maidan a portion of the latter should be utilised for holding a twenty-four hours' fair in order to enable Muslims to meet one another and pass a few pleasant hours.

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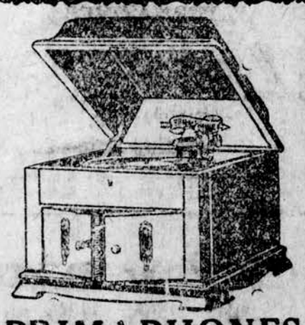

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"INDIAN" TERRITORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

and Junior Officers hold Dominion Commissions—compare Table II.

TYPICAL ORGANISATION OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

1. Battalion—4 Companies—1,000 Officers and Men.
1. Company—4 Platoons—250 Officers and Men.
1. Platoon—4 Sections—60 Officers and Men.
1. Section— —8—13 Officers and Men.

N.B.—Actual strength of a Battalion varies with exigencies of service.

INDIAN ARMY ORDER.

Adjutants and Company Commanders of Battalions of the Indian Territorial Force (with exception of the 11th, 12th and 13th Battalions of the 3rd Madras Regiment) will henceforward be selected from the Regular Regiment, to which each battalion of the Indian Territorial Force is affiliated.

Ladder of military career for Indians, with hurdles at Nos. 3 and 4, blocking further progress of Indianization.

Appointment.	Rank. I King's, II Dominion, and III Viceroy's Commissions for Officers.	Officers and Men. No.	Pay in Rs.
	I		
Reg. Army Officers.	King's Commission.	No.	Pay in Rs.
7 Officer Com.	Lt.-Col. or Col.	1	1,250—1,500
6 2nd in Command	Lt.-Col. or Maj.	1	1,050—1,250
5 Com. Commanders	Capt. or Major.	4	850—1,050
4A Adjutant and 4B Quarter-Master	Lieut. or Capt.	1	550—750
	II		
Senior Territorial Officers 4 Company Officers	Dominion Commission Lieut or Captain	4	425—750
	III		
Junior Territorial Officers.	Viceroy's Com.		
3 Platoon Com.	Jamadar or Subadar	16	100—160
3A Asst. Adjutant	Jamadar or Subadar	1	75—100
3B Asst. Q.-Master	Jamadar or Subadar	1	25—100
Reg. Army Officers. Instructor Officers.	Jamadar or Subadar	6	25—100
Territorial			
2 Section Com.	Non-Com. Officers	110	
1 Private	Havildar.		25
1A Reservist	Lance-Havildar.		23—8
	Naik.		22
	Lance-Naik.		18
	Sepoy.	850	16
	Reservist.		5

N.B.—Clause 4 of Amending Bill should be amended as proposed in the series of amendments.

TABLE II.

Legislation for accentuating racial distinctions between the two Non-Regular military forces, and for breaking pledges.

The Auxiliary Force (India) Act Amendment Bill grants Dominion Commissions to all Officers (Senior and Junior) of the A. F. Contrast the following rank and pay of Sahib's battalion with those of Indian battalion in Table I, and realise how the solemn pledge of the Government of India to the Assembly: "That the Commissions for both the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces should 'be in the same rank' and that they should emanate from 'the same source', is thus repudiated without any qualms of conscience. Further, Clause 2 of this Bill confiscates 125-year-old right of Parsees and certain non-Europeans of admission to the A. F.

ORGANISATION OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.
(As in Table I.)

Ladder of military career for Europeans, without any hurdles.

Appointment.	Rank. Dominion Com. for Officers.	Officers and Men. No.	Pay in Rs.
7 Officer Com.	Lt.-Col. or Col.	1	1,250—1,500
6 2nd in Command	Lt.-Col. or Maj.	1	1,050—1,250
5 Company Com.	Capt. or Major.	4	850—1,050
5 Com. Officers	Lieut. or Capt.	4	750—850
4A Adjutant.	Lieut. or Capt.	1	550—750
4B Quarter-Master.	Lieut. or Captain.	1	425—750
3 Platoon Com.	Lieutenant.	16	425—550
3A Supernumeraries.	Lieutenant.	4	425—550
2 Section Com.	Non-Com. Officers.	110	
1 Private	Sergeant.	15	158
1A Reservist	Lance-Sergeant.		124
	Corporal.		113
	Lance-Corporal		96
	Private.	850	62
	Reservist.		22

BRITAIN AND IBN SAUD.

GOVT'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Replying to-day in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery said that as Ibn Saud had not seen his way to adopt the suggestion to meet the Resident on Persian Gulf, the British Government had now offered to send out Sir Gilbert Clayton to consult with him with a view to clearing up the situation. The matter of having a British Representative who might be a Mohammedan at Mecca or at Ibn Saud's court would be considered.—Reuter.

SWEDISH MASSAGE TREATMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As your paper has mentioned my name and profession in connection with Mr. Gandhi's illness may I ask you to put before the public a few useful remarks? Although born in Denmark I lived for many years in South Africa and have known Mr. Gandhi and family since 1905. Therefore, reading the alarming reports in the paper, I went to his aid as the motto of Dr. Clod-Hausens Massage School, Copenhagen, is "Prevention and Cure." Massage was used in ancient times practically all over the world, especially in Greece and India, and essays on its methods and use are still found in Hippocrates 425 B.C. and Galen 70 A.D. For many centuries it receded into the back ground of alopathy and surgery and only came to the front in Sweden 60 years ago and taken in hand by some progressive members of the medical profession, developed into the system of scientific exercises and massage now known under the name of "Swedish Treatment." The famous schools in Stockholm and Copenhagen extend their instructions over a period of two years and only young people are allowed to train. In Scandinavia and Finland medical students must attain some knowledge of the system and many doctors take it as a special course as the tendency is towards sanatariums and nature-cure institution. A trained masseure is only expected to be an aid to the medical profession as their long training and experience lead to a correct diagnosis. Besides massage is applied while the patient is still in bed under the doctor's care although many only use it as a tonic. Swedish treatment does not over-develop muscles at the cost of the inner organs, but massages obstructions gently away and by increased active passive and resistance exercises restores the inherent strength and health. Along with our instructions runs for a time the Swedish school drill but that is naturally a branch quite apart, which I hope will spread also in India when your educationalists attend to the physical training of the children. I am not a tourist but came here with the definite object of introducing Swedish treatment to maternity homes and child welfare centres. From investigations in the South I found two-thirds registered as suffering from indigestion, constipation, richitics, some 18 months without teeth or attempting to walk, this can in many instances be remedied if in each centre a nurse or some benevolent lady would take a short course of training and attend in the morning when babies are brought for bath and food. You have recently read the appalling reports of infant mortality in certain Indian towns, and I appeal to Indian men and women to make use of everything and everybody who is willing to help the race. Many from the West come with the very best intentions recognising that whether a body is brown yellow, or white, it is meant to be the temple for this incarnation of Brother's Spark of the all pervading Spirit, and therefore, it is our duty to give all a chance. So far only the Khatau Makanji Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre in Bombay through its energetic lady doctors has taken advantage of my offer and are to-day using it but I sincerely hope there are many young women who would train for maternity, child welfare and massage and then go to the villages and do their duty to the nation. My services are at the disposal of such institutions if they would take the short courses I have suggested.—Yours etc.,

ELISABETH KNUDSEN (Miss).
Satyagrahashram,
Sabarmati, March 17.

A healthy growing boy is always hungry. Especially is this the case when he knows that the dainties have been cooked in Cocogem.
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SIMON COMMISSION'S EXPENSES

BRITAIN TO CONTRIBUTE ONLY £20,000

REMAINDER TO BE PAID FROM INDIAN REVENUES

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Earl Winterton told Mr. Mardy Jones that Government did not intend to contribute more than twenty-thousand sterling towards the expenses of the Statutory Commission. The remainder would be defrayed from the Indian revenues by exercise of the Government of India's special powers. Lord Birkenhead was in consultation with the Viceroy regarding the composition of the Indan delegation to this year's Assembly of the League of Nations and Earl Winterton promised duly to announce the decisioni

ASSEMBLY'S REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER.

The Under Secretary was not yet in a position to estimate the cost of the committee which was enquiring into the relationship of Indian states with the paramount power and was also unable to say (having regard to the terms of section 67A of the Government of India Act) whether the expenditure would be submitted to a vote of the Assembly. Earl Winterton, did not answer the supplementary question of Sir William Davison how the existing Assembly was considered adequately to represent the millions of India in view of a mere fraction of them who voted at the last election.—Reuter.

"ROYAL OAK" AFFAIR.

COURT MARTIAL TO BE HELD AT GIBRALTER

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Bridgeman said that the Admiralty concurred with the action of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Roger Keyes, as regards the three officers concerned in the "Royal Oak" affair. Collard had been relieved by order of the Admiralty and was returning to England. Certain issues of importance from the point of view of discipline remained, and the Board of Admiralty had decided in the interests of the service that these should be investigated by a court martial which would be convened at Gibralter soon. Dewar and Daniel would proceed to Gibralter forthwith and proceedings would be public.

MR. BRIDGEMAN'S STATEMENT

M. Bridgeman said that on 10th March immediately before fleet was due to sail for combined exercises with Atlantic fleet Dewar and Daniel handed written statement to Collard making references to differences which had arisen. Sailing of fleet was postponed for fifteen hours. Court of Enquiry consisting of Vice-Admiral and two Rear-Admirals was convened to investigate into matter. Commander-in-Chief Sir Roger Keyes on receipt of report of Court of Inquiry proposed to transfer Collard's flag to "Resolution" but for wholly creditable reasons Collard preferred to leave immediately. Keyes thereupon directed him to strike flag and remain at Malta. Dewar and Daniel were relieved of their positions in "Royal Oak" and directed to return to England. Replying to Admiralty's request for report on nature of differences and Court's findings Keyes stated that it was impossible to telegraph adequate summary which was not liable to be misinterpreted. First Lord urged that Admiralty was unable to issue definite statement and hasty generalisation might seriously prejudice careers and professional reputations of officers concerned. Dewar and Daniel arrived in London on 15th March and requested for reinstatement on "Royal Oak" in alternative court martial. Message was received from Commander-in-Chief on 16th March and Admiralty concurred with his action M. Bridgeman then announced court martial (as mentioned above) and firmly declined to state events leading up to trouble lest it should prejudice court martial proceedings.

The court-martial which Mr. Bridgeman mentioned would be held for about ten days on board the ship in the Mediterranean fleet.—Reuter.

TURKISH VIEW OF DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Tewfik Rushdi in the afternoon sitting of Disarmament Commisson devdloped the Turkish view of disarmament which was more moderate and more practical than the Soviet plan. For example Rushdi expressed the opinion that treaties of non aggression accompanied by a neutrality clause would afford a certain measure of security.

M. Litvinoff a lengthy statement reviewing the Soviet plan and said the Soviet would be ready to abolish its armed forces when the other countries were ready to do so. He concluded that he counted on the support of the Government which proposed outlawry of war. General discussion followed in which Herr Bernstorff (Germany) supported some of the Russian proposals.—Reuter.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORTERS NOT ALLOWED AT SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

An informal meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. was held in the hall of the Stock Exchange, Bombay, on Tuesday at 4 p.m., Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj presiding. The meeting was well attended both by the pro-management and anti-management shareholders and an animated discussion on the present policy of the directors in regard to the management of the company was expected. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj came at about ten minutes to four and seeing an army of reporters in the hall, called them and asked them to submit their copy to him before publication as it was an informal meeting. The reporters refused to comply with this unusual procedure but submitted that they would give an honest and unvarnished report of the proceedings. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, however, contended that it was possible that some shareholders might speak in derogatory terms in regard to the affairs of the company which might in consequence do some harm to the progress of the company. He, therefore, requested the reporters to withdraw. He thought it was entirely left to the discretion of the conveners of the meeting to allow the press representatives or not and cited the procedure of the All-India Congress Committee's meetings where representatives of the press were excluded. The proceedings, therefore, did not commence till the reporters withdrew and Mr. Patuck who was called upon by the chairman to address the meeting did not commence his speech till he was satisfied that the meeting was free from the presence of the press representatives.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The King has approved of the appointment of Satyendra Chandra Mallik as a puisne judge of the High Court of Calcutta in succession to Justice Chotzner who will resign on 5th July.—Reuter.

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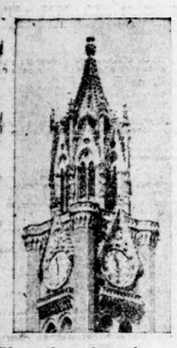
BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 21 1928

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, March 21.



The latest news about the fusion of the two cable companies is that it will not take place. The cables will continue to give service, let us hope, without fusing.

* * *

The "Herald" describes Mr. Arthur Moore, one of our journalist M.L.A.'s, as Sir Arthur Moore. The Knighthood was created to pacify, Jagadguru Bharucha who, in connection with the Cyclists' Reception, asked (in big capitals): "Where were all our knights on Sunday morning?" The cry "Arise Sir Arthur" was heard, when His Holiness resumed his pen and his smile.

* * * *

A contemporary makes the vigorous suggestion that when the Simon Commission returns to England, Parliament should scrap the Commission "throwing them finally in the Thames, if necessary". I don't think it can be done; at any rate, Parliament would be stultifying itself if it swept the Commission into the Thames. A statute of Queen Anne's time prevents the course; I mean, the Rivers Pollution Act.

* * * *

Council Rhymes I.

There was a youth called Kahnaya Lal
Smart in being his own best pal;
He would help your nation
With silken persuasion—
And pull the strings for Harilal!

* * * *

My friend Ananias Fibwalla gives me the copy of a long telegram received by Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate-General, Bombay, from the ex-Advocate-General, Madras:—

Congratulations, but make sure you don't, like me, fall between two stools (stop). I left my Advocate-Generalship and went to take up the new job; I found that my portfolio had been purloined. I fear the same gang works at Delhi.
Keep a lien on Job No. I.
—SASTRI—

* * * *

Mr. S. R. Das, who takes leave, has been a burly failure. In business, he was a bad crutch to lean on, and in debate he proved a stupendous fumbler. Once President Patel was listening to the discussion of a point of order, Mr. Das sapiently cheering as his official colleagues fought for a favoured position.

* * * *

Mr. Patel then turned to the Treasury Bench and asked: "And now will the Honourable the Law Member assist the Chair with his opinion?" Mr. Das stood up and after a minute's concentration declared: "I have not thought about the matter." The House was in the throes of laughter, as the learned friend sat down, with sadness deepening his cipher expression.

* * *

The "Muslim Outlook", Lahore, dilates upon the conviction and sentence of Mr. Chamanlal, the cub-reporter of the "Hindustan Times" who dropped an attache-case on Sir Basil Blackett.

"We are sure that if a Muslim reporter of a Muslim journal could have been capable of committing such a cowardly offence, he would have been given any punishment short of hanging."

* * * *

It is notorious that Muslim reporters are hanged, whenever they drop attache-cases on the tops of Finance Members. Thinking more about the peculiar prejudice of Magistrates against the reporters of minority-communities, I went and saw Mr. S. K. Bole to get his valued opinion on the sufferings of Depressed Classes reporters who disturb debates with attache-cases.

* * * *

Mr. Bole said: "I agree with the editor of the "Muslim Outlook" who has raised a constitutional issue of the first importance, but I wonder if he thought of the fate of Depressed Classes when their young men are caught in the same way. We elders always discourage it. Our people are poor, uneducated; they can't hit the top of a temple with a coconut, let alone hit the dome of Finance Members with attache-cases. That is the state of the Non-Brahmin masses after centuries of social tyranny."

* * * *

Mr. Bole then lighted a bidi and continued "Muslim journalists are at worst hanged. For the same offence, the Non-Brahmin journalist will be flayed alive and boiled in brine." I shuddered, Mr. Bole smiling at my incredulity.

* * * *

"In 1832 I remember", he went on, "a Non-Brahmin journalist dropped a peanut on the head of the Finance Member, accidentally, mind you, because Lord Birkenhead was (correct me if I am wrong) not then Secretary of State. There was no provocation, it was a sheer accident." As he related the ghastly sequel, both of us wept until the ground-floor tenant shouted for the stopping of the tap upstairs.

* * * *

"You had better tell Sir John Simon about it" I remarked.

"Quite right", said Mr. Bole, "you have no doubt observed the lead I have given in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Without nomination and separate electorates, our position is hopeless, and I hope that while the editor of the Muslim "Outlook" stands up for his community, he will support our case also with his powerful pen." Mr. Bole was then peremptorily phoned up by Mr. Balakram, Legal Remembrancer, to record his free vote on the Bill for deforming the University.

* * * *

Newsboy (shouting): "Two forty-five express wrecked!"

Henpeck: "Heavens! My wife was on that train".

Newsboy: "Special edition, sir?"

Henpeck: "No, I'll wait for the evening edition and then I shall get the racing results as well."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

(To-day, at about 1 a.m. (B.T.), the Sun, after finishing his peregrinations round the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, like the brave Zoroastrian cyclists successfully finishing theirs, round the world, unwearied and unfatigued, begins his journey anew, and enters the noble House of Aries, the Ram. This movement of the Sun bodes no good, so far as India is concerned. In social and political movements leaders will vie with one another in butting against rivals. In the first sphere, (that is, social), the Indore romance will set the reformers and the orthodox people dashing their heads against one another. In the latter sphere (political), there will be keen contests, and resort to mean tactics to gain and keep loaves and fishes. For instance, Madras Ministry-making and Ministry-keeping will be the chief topic of discussion during the month.)

If to-day is your birthday, you are as brave as a lion (of the jungle, mind you, and not half-famished,—rather seven-eighth famished—lion of a zoo). In fields of battle you will score as many glorious successes as Napoleon did, but not suffer defeat, eventually, like him. Like Napoleon who, if history is to be believed and not taken to be a lying jade, was terribly afraid of cats, as he was one of those stupid persons (Lord, Roberts was also one) who are called ailurophobes, you are terribly afraid of the two-footed "cat" of your home which to you is,—alas, alack-a-day!—all gall and woe-wooed. On "ladai-ka maidan" (battle-field) you treat blades of swords of enemies as mere blades of grass, and would work havoc among their ranks; but in the domestic field the keen edge of the tongue of your feline frailty proves to you deadliest and always hangs on you like Damocles' sword! When you have had your share of trouble and sipped life's bitter cup, there will be probably one common grave, rather, the obituary notices will appear the same day in newspapers—may Heaven forbid!—but the stars won't listen to my prayer!—for you both! Oh, the tragedy of the sharper-than sword, mightier-than-editorial-pen, tongue!

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

FROM TOLSTOY TO BERNARD SHAW.

LIFE'S MAIN PURPOSE.

MAN AND SUPERMAN CRITICISED

Mr. Aylmer Maude, the well-known translator of Tolstoy, in sending to the "Manchester Guardian" the following hitherto unpublished letter from Tolstoy to Mr. Bernard Shaw, writes:—

Mr. Shaw, when recently sending to a London evening paper copies of a letter from him to Tolstoy and of Tolstoy's reply, mentioned that he could not lay hands on the rest of their correspondence. I have since been able to supply him with a copy of the following letter, which deals with "Man and Superman." In replying to me Mr. Shaw said: "It is an admirable letter, and I am sorry I did not get it in time to include it with the other", and he suggested that I should have it published.

What appears clearly from the correspondence is that these two writers respected one another and were interested in each other's works, though they did not always agree, and Tolstoy, when he disagreed, had an emphatic way of expressing it.

Shortly before his death, speaking of the lack of good writers in all countries, he said: "There are none now", and with some hesitation, he then added: "Unless, perhaps, Shaw."

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The letter, which bears no date, is as follows:—

Dear Mr. Shaw,—Please excuse me for not having thanked you before this for the book you sent me through Mr. Maude.

Now, on reading it and giving special attention to the passages you marked, I particularly appreciate Don Juan's speeches in the Interlude—the Scene in Hell (though it seems to me that the subject would have gained greatly by being treated more seriously than as a casual episode in a comedy)—and "The Revolutionists' Handbook." In the former I was able without any effort to agree fully with Don Juan's remark that he is a hero "who seeks in contemplation to discover the inner will of the world.....and in action to do that will by the so-discovered means"—or, in my way of expressing it, "to recognise the will of God in one's self and to do it."

Secondly I am particularly pleased by your attitude toward civilisation and progress and the very true reflection that, however long the one and the other may continue, they cannot improve the state of mankind unless men themselves alter. The difference of our views is merely this: that, according to you, mankind's improvement will be accomplished when ordinary people become supermen or when fresh supermen are produced; while, in my opinion, it will occur when men disencumber the true religions, including Christianity, from all the accretions which deform them, and when all, uniting in the understanding of life which lies at the base of all the religions, realise their reasonable relation to the world's eternal origin and accept the guidance for life which flows therefrom.

The practical advantage of my way of freeing people from evil has over yours is that one can easily imagine very large numbers even of little-educated or quite uneducated people accepting true religion and following it, whereas to evolve supermen out of people who now exist or to breed new ones would need exceptional conditions which are as far from being attainable, as those required for the correction of mankind by progress and civilisation.

Dear Mr. Shaw, life is a great and serious affair, and we all in general, in the short interval of time granted us, must try to find our appointed task and fulfil it as well as possible. This applies to everybody, and to you especially, with your great gift of original thought and your penetration into the essence of all questions. And therefore, confidently trusting that I shall not offend you, I will tell you what seem to me to be the defects in your book.

The first defect in it is that you are not sufficiently serious. One should not speak jestingly of such a subject as the purpose of human life, the causes of its perversion, and the evil that fills the life of humanity to-day. I should like the speeches of Don Juan to be not the speeches of a vision, but the speeches of Shaw, and also that "The Revolutionists' Handbook" should be attributed not to the non-existent Tanner but to a living Bernard Shaw who is responsible for his words. The second reproach is that the questions you deal with are of such enormous importance that for men with such profound comprehension of the evils of our life and such brilliant capacity for exposition as yourself to make them the subject of satire may easily do harm rather than help the solution of these grave questions.

In your book I detect a desire to surprise and to astonish the readers by your great erudition, talent, and cleverness. Yet all this is not merely unnecessary for the solution of the questions you deal with, but often distracts the readers' attention from the essence of the matter by attracting it to the smartness of the exposition. In any case, I think this book of yours expresses your views, not in their full and clear development, but only in an embryonic state. I think that these views, developing more and more, will arrive at the one truth we all seek and towards which we all gradually approach.

I hope you will forgive me if there is anything that displeases you in what I have said. I have said it only because I recognise your very great gifts and for you personally have a most friendly feeling, and so I remain,

LEO TOLSTOY.

SOME ASPECTS OF FASTING.

ITS EFFECTS ON SOME CONSTITUTIONS

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I have read with real interest the able article by Dr. R V. Puranik in your last Sunday issue on "Some Aspects of Fasting." I would like, with your permission, to add a few remarks on the effects of fasting on the constitution of some Indians, an experience which I have gained after many years' practice among Indian patients, mostly Hindus and Mahomedans. Dr. Puranik has given a pretty correct idea of what happens to the human body when it is subjected to fasting and I quite agree with his views that under proper medical control, it does a good deal of good to the organism. At the same time it is good to recognize that it can also be very harmful when undertaken by people who are ignorant of the laws of health and diseases. For instance, long and severe fasting cannot do any good to any body and is particularly harmful to very young people and the aged. It also reacts differently on different people. Fat people tolerate it better than thin; and persons of nervous temperament stand it badly, and if prolonged may do considerable damage to their nervous system. I am one of those who always warn my patients that it is not to be undertaken without proper medical advice. I have seen patients break down hopelessly after some days of religious fasting, and as regards others instead of improving their digestive functions it makes them worse and lands them in the condition known as neurasthenia. It certainly does good to big eaters; to those who have tired their digestive organs, who suffer from diabetic or kidney troubles, but there is no reason why moderate eaters, people who are otherwise healthy should try to upset the laws of nature in the matter of eating and drinking. All animals take their food daily unless they are too ill to eat.

As regards religious fasting, I think it is a mistake to believe that the practice arose for hygienic reason, though this is often asserted. It is really the attempt by educated people to justify their religious practices which in the light of modern knowledge may appear irrational. The practice, undoubtedly, arose through fear and in order to appease the deity. It is clear that mankind has not always thought the deity to be benevolent and tolerant. On the contrary, it seems to have been an universal belief that the gods were not too friendly with men. They were contrary. If men rejoiced too much and were happy the gods frowned and were displeased. Consequently, it was necessary to appease them by mortifying oneself. This explains why all primitive religious believe this as a worthy act to please the gods or God and why it forms such a large part in the practices of all Asiatic religions including Christianity. We have also tried to justify this pagan idea by saying that mortification of the flesh is not only pleasing to the Deity, but is also meritorius as it subdues the will and makes us appreciate better things spiritual. All this may explain the religious practice, but it is idle to believe that hygiene has anything to do with it. What hygienic good can it do to say any devout Mahomedan when he observes the Roza? He simply reverses his habits for a month; he converts night into day and 'vice versa'. He absorbs during the night the same quantity and quality of food and drink he usually takes. From a hygienic point of view, I am positive it does him no good though, of course he firmly believes it does. A devout who believes that one religious exercise confers great spiritual merit on him, does not stop to think whether it is advisable, healthy, rational and harmful. He simply does it, and very often it is done to comply with conventional and social ideas without much religion or hygiene behind it.—Yours, etc.,

A DOCTOR.

WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Intimation has been sent to me that a World Youth Peace Congress will be held in Erde, near Ommen in Holland from the 17th to the 26th August, 1928, and a wish has been expressed on behalf of the International Secretariat of the Congress that a good Indian Delegation should attend the Congress. The Congress is specially meant for students and young people although there is no age-limit. For the last two years an International Committee has been working for this Congress. It has prepared a study outline for the delegates comprising the economic, political, educational, religious and moral aspects of war and peace; the race problem, and international co-operation of youth for peace.

With the new re-awakening of youth in India, and so many youth Congresses, it may be that some of our youth organisations desire to participate in the World Congress. I shall be happy to supply them with such information as I possess, but it will perhaps be better for them to communicate direct with: The Organising Secretary, World Youth Peace Congress, 1928, 421, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W. C. I.—Yours, etc.,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
General Secretary,
All-India Congress Committee.

52-54, Hewett Road,
Allahabad, March 15.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN'S LAMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On Monday, the 5th instant, the annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union was made an occasion by Principal Tannan to pour out a lament over the recent newspaper attacks on his high-handedness. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, who presided, had, therefore, to console him and to ask him not to care for the criticisms so long as he did his duty "honestly and fairly".

As an enlightened head of an educational institution, Principal Tannan's duty was to deal with his students discreetly and sympathetically and further also to devote his whole time, attention and energy to his College duties to ensure its growth and efficiency. Instead of confining his attention and energies to the proper discharge of the already numerous duties which he has to carry out in his capacity as (1) the Professor of Banking, (2) the Principal of the College, (3) a member of the Senate, (4) a member of the Syndicate, (5) a member of the Board of Studies in History and Economics, and as (6) a member of the Board of Studies in Commerce, Principal Tannan has undertaken several other additional jobs which add to his salary of Rs. 1,350|- per month about another Rs. 550|- at the obvious risk of sacrificing his college duties.

Principal Tannan is thus, at one and the same time in addition to the above, also (1) a director of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., with a fee of Rs. 20|- for each meeting, (2) a member of its Sub-committee too, with Rs. 20|- for each of its meetings, (3) a member of the Auditor's Council with a fee of Rs. 30|- for each meeting, (4) Inspector of Commercial Schools in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 80|- per month, and (5) the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board on Rs. 300|- per month, not to speak of his activities in connection with the Co-operative, and the Economic Conferences, the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, the Institute of Bankers and the Government Commercial Classes. If this amounts to a "fair and honest" duty towards his own institution, I do not know what to say; but I wonder what Sir Lallubhai will have to say on the matter. Any one, who has the least idea as to the essentials of efficiency and good management cannot fail to observe the extreme ridiculousness of such an unusual concentration of a number of jobs, which in the ordinary course of affairs should have been held by so many other capable men, who could easily have been found, if only it was so desired.

One can easily understand that Principal Tannan, being the Jack of all these trades, can never be Master of any one of them, and that all these are being managed at the cost of the efficiency of the Sydenham College itself. The College time-table bears an abundant proof of the fact that with all his fat salary, the Principal has been putting in less amount of work in the College than even the part-time Professors, who for a princely sum of Rs. 200|- or Rs. 300|- have to work for more hours per week and in addition have also to do a pretty stiff job of correcting hundreds of students' exercise books. Inspite of these telling facts, it is strange to learn that the Principal has been allowed to lessen his so-called burden of the administrative duties by distributing some of them among of the members of the staff. All the same, however, the extra allowances are to go to the Principal. When Principal Tannan seems to possess an indefatigable energy to earn additional income by managing half a dozen extraneous jobs, one cannot understand how he is at all overburdened with administrative duties in connection with the College.—Yours etc.

HEMAN S. ALREJA,
B.Com.

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